THE

SCOTS MAGAZINE,

AND

Edinburgh Literary Miscellany,

FOR NOVEMBER 1805:

With a View of TRANSPARENCIES *in Honour of Lord* NELSON'S *Victory over the combined Fleets of France and Spain on the 21st of October last.*

CONTENTS:

	Page
Register of the Weather for *Nov.* 1805,	810
High Water at *Leith* for *December*,	ib.
Description of the Plate,	811
Account of the National Debt redeemed,	812
Wheat sold at *Haddington*, from *November* 2. 1804. to *October* 25. 1805,	ib.
Celestial Phenomena for *December*,	ib.
Memoirs of the Progress of Manufactures, Chemistry, Science, and the Fine Arts,	813
Scottish Literary Intelligence,	815
New Works published in *Edinburgh*,	816
Remarks on the Etymology of *Caterthun*,	817
Original Letters from the Earl of *Lennox* to Lord *Kilsyth*,	819
Concluding particulars of the Life of *James Hogg*, the *Ettrick* Shepherd,	820
Account of the Ancient Constitution and Laws of *Scotland*,	823
The Traveller, No. IV,	826
Tour through the South of *Ireland*, by an *American* Gentleman,	828
Anecdotes, from the Memoirs of *Marmontel*,	831
—*Massillon*,	ib.
—*Voltaire*,	832
—*Crebillon*,	834
Journal of an Excursion in the Counties of *Stirling* and *Perth*,	835
On the general Character of *English* Novels,	838
Estimate of the Natural and Territorial Productions of *France*,	840
—1. Agricultural Produce,	ib.
—2. Woods,	841
—3. Mines,	ib.
—4. Fisheries,	842
Observations on the Work of *M. Gentz*,	843
Biographical Memoirs of the Right Hon. *Lord Nelson* of the *Nile*, K. B.	ib.

SCOTTISH REVIEW.

	Page
Clerk's Essay on Naval Tactics,	852
Books and Pamphlets published in *London* in *Oct.* 1805,	856
Literary Intelligence, English and Foreign,	858

POETRY.

	Page
Answer to the Auld Piper,	862
To ——	863
Detached Verses, written on leaving the Village school of ——.	ib.
The drinkin' O.	864
Spring, a Pastoral Sonnet,	ib.

	Page
Proceedings of Parliament,	865
—Charge against Lord *Melville*,	ib.
—Sums voted as the Supply for the service of the year 1805,	867

MONTHLY REGISTER.

	Page
Naval Intelligence,	868
—Grand Naval Victory, and death of Lord Viscount *Nelson*	ib.
—Second Naval Victory,	873
France	874
—*French* Declaration of War against *Austria*,	ib.
—Speech of the Emperor *Napoleon* to the *French* Senate,	876
War on the *Continent*,	877
Affairs in *Scotland*,	883
Circuit Intelligence,	ib.
Marriages,	884
Births,	885.
Deaths,	ib.
Civil Appointments,	887
Prices of Stocks,	888
Prices of Grain per quarter Corn Exchange, *London*,	ib.
Prices of Grain at *Haddington*,	ib.
Prices of Meal in *Edinburgh* Market,	ib.

State

State of the BAROMETER, in inches and decimals, and of Farenheit's THERMOMETER, in the open air, taken in the morning before sun-rise, and at noon: and the quantity of rain-water fallen, in inches and decimals, from Oct. 26. to Nov. 25. 1805, in the vicinity of Edinburgh.

1805.	Barom.	Thermom.		Rain.	Weather.
Oct.		M.	N.	In. Pts.	
26	29.64	46	48	——	Cloudy
27	29.6	43	50	0.01	Shower
28	29.68	40	46	0.03	Ditto
29	29.6	37	48	0.03	Ditto
30	29.91	30	43	——	Clear
31	29.63	33	49	——	Ditto
Nov. 1	30.1	37	48	——	Cloudy
2	30.	31	50	——	Clear
3	30.05	28	51	——	Ditto
4	30.1	32	48	——	Cloudy
5	30.1	49	56	——	Ditto
6	30.05	50	57	——	Clear
7	30.05	50	55	——	Ditto
8	30.08	51	57	——	Ditto
9	30.05	42	53	——	Ditto
10	29.93	38	51	——	Ditto
11	30.05	42	52	——	Clear
12	29.8	41	52	0.31	Rain
13	30.5	38	48		Clear
14	30.5	34	47	——	Ditto
15	30.6	43	45	——	Cloudy
16	30.5	42	47	——	Ditto
17	30.31	41	44	——	Ditto
18	30.05	41	44	——	Ditto
19	30.	43	52	0.02	Shower
20	30.25	31	40	——	Clear
21	30.12	40	47	——	Cloudy
22	30.1	42	50	——	Clear
23	30.15	31	46	——	Ditto
24	29.96	39	47	——	Clear
25	29.95	36	50	——	Ditto
				——	

Quantity of Rain 0.4

High Water at LEITH For DECEMBER 1805.

Days.		Morn. H. M.	Even. H. M.
Su.	1	9 27	10 6
M.	2	10 45	11 19
Tu.	3	11 53	— —
W.	4	0 30	0 49
Th.	5	1 10	1 37
Fr.	6	1 58	2 18
Sa.	7	2 37	2 59
Su.	8	3 20	3 40
M.	9	4 0	4 20
Tu.	10	4 46	5 13
W.	11	5 35	5 57
Th.	12	6 22	6 47
Fr.	13	7 18	7 53
Sa.	14	8 29	9 10
Su.	15	9 49	10 27
M.	16	11 3	11 36
Tu.	17	11 49	— —
W.	18	0 26	0 45
Th.	19	1 4	1 23
Fr.	20	1 42	2 1
Sa.	21	2 20	2 39
Su.	22	2 58	3 17
M.	23	3 36	3 55
Tu.	24	4 14	4 35
W.	25	4 52	5 11
Th.	26	5 30	5 49
Fr.	27	6 8	6 27
Sa.	28	6 46	7 5
Su.	29	7 24	7 50
M.	30	18 8	9 8
Tu.	31	9 51	10 52

MOON's PHASES.

FOR DECEMBER 1805.

Apparent time at Edinburgh.

D. H. M.

Full Moon, 6. 0 54. Even.
Last Qurtr. 13. 4 23. Morn.
New Moon, 20. 11. 55. Even.
First Qurtr, 29. 4. 5. Morn.

OBSERVATIONS.

Dec. 10. Forth and Tay fishing begins.
21. Shortest day.
25. Christmas.

THE

THE Scots Magazine, AND EDINBURGH LITERARY MISCELLANY, FOR NOVEMBER 1805.

Description of the PLATE.

Transparencies in honour of Lord NELSON*'s Victory over the Combined Fleets; exhibited by Messrs* CONSTABLE *& Co. 12th November* 1805.

THE large painting, in the centre, represents Britannia sitting, in deep distress at the base of a pyramid, (the emblem of Immortality,) and contemplating the Portrait of NELSON, her departed Hero. This portrait is seen near the middle of the pyramid, surrounded with laurels, in which are entwined the words *Death*, *Victory*, and *Immortality*. The portrait of Nelson was painted of a livid, or stone colour, which both produced a sombre effect, and contrasted admirably with the brilliant colours of the other parts of the painting. The likeness was very happily preserved.

The fore-ground is occupied by naval trophies, and engines of war, among which a conspicuous place is held by Mr Clerk's *System of Naval Tactics*, a work to which Britain is chiefly indebted for her recent victories. To the left of the pyramid the British Lion advances in a threatening attitude, as if to revenge the severe loss he has just sustained. The back ground and distance are occupied with a naval action, in which the ships are fighting yard-arm to yard arm. In the upper part of the painting is a fine female figure representing *Fame*, who is crowning the pyramid with the wreath of Victory.

The painting on the right of the centre picture represents a British Tar standing with one foot on a dismounted gun and bearing a blue flag inscribed *Collingwood*. That on the left represents another sailor bearing a white flag inscribed *Northesk*.

We may be permitted to add, that the whole produced an excellent effect, and was generally allowed to be superior to any thing of the kind hitherto exhibited in this part of the Island. It was painted by Mr *Smiton*, son to the late excellent man and able artist, Mr Walter Smiton of Edinburgh. And when it is considered that the whole was *designed and executed* in the short space of *a day and a half*, it cannot but be regarded as a happy presage of what may hereafter be expected from this promising young artist.

An

An Account, shewing what has been redeemed of the National Debt, the Land Tax, and Imperial Loan, to the 1st November 1805.

Redeemed by annual Million, &c.	56,556,688
Ditto by L.1 per cent. per annum on loans, ...	44,020,673
Ditto by Land Tax, ...	22,190,248
Ditto by L.1 per cent. per annum on imperial loan .	626,579
Total, L.	123,394,188

The sum to be expended, in the ensuing quarter, is L.2,093,569: 4: 4

Wheat sold at HADDINGTON, *from November* 2. 1804. *to October* 25. 1805.

	Monthly Quantity.	*Monthly Produce*			*Monthly Average.*			*Annual Average*
	Bolls.	L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.	L. s. d.
November	3598	7395	16	3	2	1	1	3-12ths
December	1783	3904	1	6	2	3	9	6-12
January	1914	3956	13	6	2	1	4	1-12
February	2126	4812	8	6	2	5	3	3-12
March	1792	4296	4	3	2	7	11	4-12
April	1820	4299	14	6	2	7	2	11-12
May	2513	5300	4	6	2	2	2	2-12
June	2152	4521	6	6	2	2	0	2-12
July	1516	3417	14	0	2	5	1	
August	1972	4629	16	0	2	6	11	5-12
September	2550	5078	4	9	1	19	9	11-12
October	3606	6425	12	3	1	15	7	
	27342	58037	16	6				2 2 5 5-12ths.

Farm. Mag.

CELESTIAL PHENOMENA *for December* 1805.

Sunday, December 1st.

THE new planet JUNO is situated in longitude 5^s..19°..23′, and latitude 5°..8′ south.

Wednesday, December 4th.

The planet CERES is situated in in 111°..7′ of right ascension, and 26°..12′ of north declination.

Saturday, December 7th.

The right ascension of the planet PALLAS is at present 73°..33′, and her declination 33°..3′ South.

Monday, December 9th.

The planet JUPITER will be in conjunction with the sun, at 17 minutes after 6 o'clock in the evening. The longitude of Jupiter and the sun at the time of conjunction will be 8^s..17°..9′..17″. Jupiter's latitude 24′ North, and his declination 22°.. 27′ South.

Wednesday, December 11th.

The longitude of JUNO is at present 5^s.. 21°..34′, and her latitude 4°. 54′ South.

Friday, December 13th.

The Moon will eclipse ε *Leonis*, a star of the 4.5 magnitude, situated in longitude 5^s..21°..40′..18″, and latitude 5°..42′..10″ South.

The star will immerge behind the enlightened limb of the Moon at 40 $\frac{1}{3}$ minutes after 4 o'clock in the morning, at which time it is about 50″ South of the Moon's center; and after continuing eclipsed for the space of 1^h..14′, it will emerge from behind the obscure limb of the Moon at 54$\frac{1}{3}$ minutes after 5 o'clock in the morning, when it is placed about 5 minutes to the North of the Moon's center. About the middle of this oc-

occultation the Moon's horizontal semidiameter is 15'..50", and her horizontal parallax 58'..6".

On the same day the right ascension of CERES is 109°..48', and her declination 27°..7' North.

Monday, December 16th.

The planet PALLAS is situated in right ascension 71°..35', and in South declination 33°..9'.

Thursday, December 19th.

The planet MERCURY will arrive at his greatest elongation from the sun, and may be seen in the evening after sunset.

Friday, December 20th.

The SUN will be eclipsed, invisible in this country. The conjunction is at 54 minutes and 40 seconds after 11 o'clock in the evening, when the longitude of the Sun and Moon is 8ˢ..28°..46'..11", and the Moon's latitude 47'..45" South. The Sun will be centrally eclipsed on the meridian at 11ʰ..56'..35" in longitude 177°..36'..15" East, and latitude 85°..30' South, which is not far from the South Pole. It will be visible to the inhabitants of New Holland, New Zealand, and the South Sea islands.

Saturday, December 21st.

The longitude of JUNO is 5ˢ..23°..27' and her latitude 4°..38' South.

Sunday, December 22d.

The SUN will enter the sign *Capricorn* at 1 minute after 5 o'clock in the morning. His longitude will then be 9 signs, and it will be the shortest day to all places in the Northern torrid and temperate zones.

The right ascension of Ceres is at present 107°..59', and her declination 28°..3' North.

Monday, December 23d.

The planet VENUS will be in conjunction with γ *Capricorn* or *Doneb Algedi*, a star of the 4th magnitude, situated in long. 10ˢ..19°..4'..17", and lat. 2°..32'..6" South. The latitude of Venus being 1°..43'..36" South, the nearest approach of their centers will be 48'..30", and the planet will pass to the North of the star.

Wednesday, December 25th.

The planet VENUS will be in conjunction with δ *Leonis*, a star of the 3d magnitude, situated in longitude 10ˢ.20°..49'..29". The latitude of Venus being 1°..30'..40" South, and that of δ *Leonis* 2°..33'..40" South, the distance of their centers at the time of conjunction will be 57 minutes, and the planet will pass to the North of the star.

On the same day PALLAS has 69°..51' of right ascension, and 32°..32' of South declination.

Thursday. December 26th.

The planet MERCURY will be stationary in longitude 9ˢ..21°..29'.

Monday, December 30th.

The planet VENUS will be in conjunction with *t Aquarii*, a star of the 4th magnitude, situated in longitude 10ˢ..26°..0'..41", and latitude 2°..3'..47" South. The latitude of Venus being 1°..14'..44" South, the nearest distance of their centers will be 49'..3", and the planet will pass to the North of the star.

Tuesday, December 31st.

CERES is situated in right ascension 105°..46', and North declination 28°..58' *.

Murrayfield, Nov. 26th, 1805. } *D. B.*

Memoirs of the Progress of MANUFACTURES, CHEMISTRY, SCIENCE, *and the* FINE ARTS.

M. HAUFFMAN has found that the following composition for marking cloth will bear the action of alkaline leys and of oxygen, and resists all

* *Errata* in last Number;—p. 734, note, *for* B Ophiuchi *read* β Ophiuchi. P. 736, col. 1. l. 2. *for* batting, *read* battery. Col. 2. l. 25. *for* Berda *read* Borda.

all acids of a certain strength. Break into small pieces a quantity of asphaltum, or Jewish pitch, and dissolve it slowly in four times its weight of oil of turpentine in a sand bath, stirring it continually. It is afterwards to be mixed with as great a quantity as possible of lamp black, or black produced by any mineral substance whatever, highly coloured and in very fine powder; either carbunet of iron, sulphuret of lead, or any other. The colour will be obtained more or less thick according to the proportion of the oil of turpentine and bitumen. It will mark exceedingly well without running, observing the just proportions, and diluting it with a new portion of oil and turpentine, if it acquires too much consistency while in use.

It appears, from a series of well-devised experiments, by the Rev. Edmund Cartwright of Woburn, that of *ten* different manures, most of which are of known and acknowledged efficacy, *salt*, a manure hitherto of an ambiguous character, is superior to them all, *one* only excepted. And again when used in combination with other substances, it is only unsuccessfully applied in union with that *one* namely, *chandler's graves*, no other manure seemingly being injured by it. Mr Cartwright found also, that a mixture of salt and soot had the most powerful effect in promoting vegetation. It appears also from the experiments of the same gentleman, that salt, as a condiment mixed with the food of animals, does not seem in the least to promote their digestion or increase their disposition to fatten. By promoting thirst, and inducing the animal to drink copiously, or perhaps by a stimulating influence on the lactials themselves, salt seems to augment the secretion of milk in cows, but this increase is so inconsiderable, that the farmer would be no gainer by administering salt for this purpose.

It is stated by Van Mons, that if bad ashes be dissolved in a sufficient quantity of dilute nitric acid, assisted by a gentle heat, and the solution be filtered, and then precipitated by chalk brought to an impalpable powder by levigation, the precipitate when washed and dried will be the purest and most beautiful *ceruse* possible.

The following general facts respecting the temperature of the sea, is established by M. Piron, in a memoir communicated to the national institute. 1. The mean temperature of the sea at its surface is commonly more elevated than that of the air. 2. It is higher the nearer to continents and large islands. 3. At a distance from the shore, in deep seas, the water is colder below than at its surface; and the more, the greater the depth. All the observations seem to shew, that, in the abysses of the ocean, as well as on the summits of mountains, even under the equator, eternal frost prevails. 4 A similar cold is observed in extensive lakes, and even within the earth, at great depths, but it appears to be less sudden. 5. These results concur in proving, that the temperature within the earth is not every where the same, and equal to $93\frac{1}{4}°$, as has been long thought, (50° Farhenheit.)

The spent oil used by the curriers for impregnating skins is of two kinds; the common sort, and that made at *Niort*, in France, which is by far the best. M. Sequin finds, by analysis, that this last is oxigenated oil, whereas the other is a compound of soap and gelatine. He succeeded in giving to whale oil the properties of the spent oil of Niort, by boiling *one pound* for a few minutes with *half an ounce* of Nitric acid at 25 degrees. He observed, that no gas is disengaged in this operation; but that water and nitrate of ammonia are formed: and he concludes that the oil was oxigenated, not by absorbing the oxy-

gen

gen of the acid, but by yielding to it part of the hydrogen, which was one of its own component parts.

A new portable steam engine has been invented by Mr SAMUEL CLEGG, Manchester. A short description of it may be seen in Nicholson's journal, No 47. p. 174.

Murrayfield, *Nov.* 27. 1805. } *D. B.*

SCOTTISH LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

WE are happy to understand, that the complete collection of the works of our great comic poet, Sir David Lyndsay, sometime ago announced in this magazine, is now nearly ready for publication. It is printing in London, under the superintendance of Mr GEORGE CHALMERS, so celebrated for the profundity and ability of his antiquarian researches. The work will consist of 2 vols. octavo, of which the first volume is already completed. It must be evident to all who are acquainted with the subject, that this will make a most important addition to the national stock of books in this department. Most of Lyndsay's works are rare, and bear very high prices. We have known 30 guineas given for a single copy of one of his tracts (the genuine edition of the Satyre of the Thrie Estates.)--In preparing this edition, the learned and indefatigable editor has collated all the former printed editions, some so scarce that *unique* copies only could be had of them. Besides the various readings, it will contain a Life of Lyndsay, some most valuable prefatory dissertations, and an appropriate glossary.—As a principal object of this work is to exhibit a view of national poetry and manners during this period, it has appeared proper to print it entire, without *blanks*, *asterisks*, or *castrations* of any sort. It will throw great light also on the progress of the Reformation, which took place about that period, and which Lyndsay's portraits of the dissolute lives of the Romish clergy had a great tendency to promote.

We have also to announce a work by the same gentleman, of still greater magnitude and importance, and which may be considered even as a national object. This is his CALEDONIA, for which he has many years been collecting materials, and which is nearly ready for the press. We understand it to be a work of more profound and laborious research *than any other on the same subject which Scotland has ever yet produced.* This work will be comprised in four quarto volumes, which will be published separately and independently, the subjects being different, so as to suit the tastes of different readers.—Thus the *first* volume may be expected to contain the ancient history, down perhaps to the period of Robert Bruce.—The *second* and *third* volumes to contain the history of each different country in separate sections, down to the present time. The *fourth* to contain a Topographical Dictionary, with a large introduction, containing an account of all the languages that have been spoken in Scotland. But of the contents of this work, so important in itself, and so interesting to Scotsmen, we hope soon to present our readers with a most ample detail.

Mr ARROWSMITH, under the auspices of the parliamentary commissioners for making roads and canals in the Highlands, is preparing a new *map of Scotland* on a very great scale. With this view he has obtained from the King's library a *Fac Simile* of Roy's vast map of that country, and has the benefit of all the science and talents which can be collected

lected from every quarter. From the well-known superiority of Mr Arrowsmith's talents, we may confidently expect a Map of Scotland decidedly superior to any former one.

Sir John Sinclair, well known for his numerous patriotic undertakings, has in the press a large work, to be entitled, "Code of Health and Longevity." Sir John proposes to consider this subject under the three following views:

I. Circumstances which tend to promote Health and Longevity. These are; 1. Form and growth of the individual; 2. Natural constitution; 3. Disposition of mind; 4. Parentage; 5. Climate; 6 Education; 7. Rank in life; 8. Particular occupation; 9. Connubial connexion; and, 10. Sex.

II. Rules for preserving Health and promoting Longevity; 1. Air; 2. Diet; 3. Digestion, and its effects; 4. Clothing; 5. Habitation; 6. Exercise of the mind; 7. Exercise of the body: 8. Sleep: 9. Amusements; 10. Habits. 11. Temper, or disposition; and, 12. Medicine.

III. Regulations for the Health of the Community; 1. Police of Climate; 2. Police of Physical Education; 3. Police of Diet; 4. Police of Public Amusements; 5. Police of Habits and Customs; 6. Police of Public Institutions; 7. Police for the Health of Sailors and Soldiers; and, 8. Police of Medicine, and the means of promoting its improvement.

To accommodate the bulk of readers, it is the Author's intention, to consolidate into one volume octavo, all the knowledge which he considers to be *essentially necessary* for the attainment of Health and Longevity. But for those who may be desirous of investigating the subject farther, he intends to print, in four volumes octavo, distinct from the other work, but to be published at the same time, An account of the writings and opinions, 1. Of Ancient; 2. Of Foreign; and, 3. Of British Authors, who have discussed the subjects in question.

The Lectures delivered by the late Professor Barron, in the University of St Andrews, are in the press. From the report of such as have attended these Lectures we are led to form a very favourable expectation of their merit.

New Works published in EDINBURGH.

ESSAY on the best means of civilizing India, and spreading the light of the Christian Religion through the Eastern world. By the Rev. R. Mitchell, Minister of Anderston, Glasgow. Being the Essay which gained the prize of the University of Glasgow. 4to. 15s.

Encyclopedia Britannica, 4th Edition. Vol. IV. Part II. 4to. 15s.

The Farmer's Magazine No. XXIV. 2s. 6d.

Observations on the Utility and administration of Purgative Medicines in several diseases. By James Hamilton, M. D. 8vo. 6s.

Vocabulary of Latin Synonymes. By John Hill, L. L. D. Professor of Humanity in the University of Edinburgh. Second Edition. 18mo. 1s. 6d.

A Treatise on Leases. By Robert Bell, Clerk to the Signet. Second Edition. 8vo. 15s.

Morality of Fiction, or an Enquiry into the Tendency of Fictitious Narratives; with observations on some of the most eminent. By H. Murray, Author of the "Swiss Emigrants." 12mo. 4s.

Remarks on the Etymology of CATERTHUN.

To the Editor.

SIR,

CATERTHUN is a hill in the line of the Grampians, about six miles above Brechin. It has often attracted the attention of the antiquarian and the tourist, and has been so ably described, that any thing additional on that head appears unnecessary. I shall therefore in the present research confine myself to an investigation of its name, and original use. If my observations merit a place in your useful miscellany, you may insert them, and oblige, Sir.

Yours &c.

L——n, 18th Oct. 1805. R. H.

1*mo*, Castra Thani, *i. e.* the Thane's Camp. This etymology I find to be most general, which (cæteris paribus) ought to have considerable weight. Thane was never a Scots title, tho' Shakespeare, Hollinshed, &c. have fallen into that mistake; and if this had in reality been a Thane's Camp, still it is extremely improbable that it should have received a Latin, in preference to a Celtic, name. But when it is attempted to compound Cater Thun of Castra and Thani, the first a word foreign to our language, and the last a title foreign to our nation, I am afraid the supporters of this hypothesis rest their conjectures on no solid foundation.

2*do*, Quatuor Duni, *i. e.* the four hills. There are certainly four hills in that range to which Cater Thun belongs, which renders this etymology at least more plausible than the former. Still it evidently rests on the supposition that this was the Camp of Galgacus previous to his engagement with Agricola, and that the Romans gave it the name of Quatuor Duni, now corruptly pronounced Cater Thun. But it can be unquestionably proved that this was not the scene of the battle with Agricola. The Romans have given few names to places, even in South Britain, where they remained four hundred years, and of which they made a complete conquest. It is, therefore, presuming too much to suppose they gave name to this hill, which in all likelihood they never saw; and even admitting the supposition that they had given name to it, is it also to be supposed that the Scots, in complaisance to their inveterate enemies, would have adopted it?

3*tio*, Carchar Dun, *i. e.* the Prison Hill. It must occur to even the most superficial observer, that Cater Thun can never have been a permanent fort, tho' it may have been useful as a temporary one on some sudden emergency. Its easy access, its want of water, its capability of being completely surrounded, &c. amount almost to a decisive proof that it never was a permanent military station. Indeed we uniformly find the situation of permanent forts very different. The middle of a morass, an island, a peninsula, &c. &c. seem generally to have been chosen, and in all situations a command of water appears to have been a *sine qua non*. The next thing which must strike the observer, is the impossibility, if not the folly, of carrying such an enormous quantity of stones to the top of so high a hill on the spur of the moment, merely to serve a temporary purpose: and had it been for the purpose of constructing a prison, one

one thousandth part of the materials would have been more than sufficient. This Etymology seems therefore entitled to as little credit as either of the former, the only circumstance in its favour being that it is wholly Celtic.

I cannot dismiss this part of the subject, without expressing my regret that the Editors of the Gazetteer of Scotland (a book which I always carry along with me in my excursions) had not taken a little more pains to obtain accurate information. For, instead of finding a clear spring, and a hill accessible only at one particular point, I found it accessible on all sides, and without a drop of water. It is one of these hills which has originally tapered to the top. Its whole strength consists in a protuberance or projection formed by levelling down the summit. At the foot of this, there has been a strong stone dyke, and on the top of it another, enclosing an area of more than a Scots acre. There is within this area a hole which appears to have been dug for the purpose of obtaining water, but whether successfully or not, I could not discover.

4*to*, Caithir Dun. *i. e.* the Temple, or Worship Hill, Caithir in the Celtic signifying a place of worship of superior dignity. It has been rendered into Latin Cathedra. I am inclined to think this the true etymology, and that Caterthun was, as the words naturally import, the Cathedral or Worship Hill; a druidical place of worship. My reasons are these:

1*mo*, It is evident, as before stated, that Catter Thun can only have been a temporary Fort, as it wants most of the essential requisites necessary to constitute a permanent one. It is also evident, that such an immense mass of stones could not have been hastily collected to answer any temporary emergency, neither is it probable they would have been collected, earthen mounds being generally resorted to in all such cases. This is sufficiently verified by Caterthun itself, where, except the rings or dykes on the summit, all the other works consist of earthen mounds, a plain evidence, that whoever formed this fort, formed it of materials not brought from a distance, but actually on the spot, and these being exhausted, had recourse to the ordinary method of fortification, viz. a fossa and vallum.

2*do*, If this is evident from the appearances on Caterthun itself, it is still more so from the next hill to the eastward, where the fortifications are more extensive, but totally composed of earth. This hill is higher, more difficult of access, and better watered. These two hills are conterminous, and their summits distant about three fourths of a mile. Had these stones been collected for the purpose of defence, is it not natural to suppose they would have been deposited on this hill, where they could much better have promoted that end, than in their present situation?

3*tio*, We find druidical cairns equal in magnitude to that on Cater Thun, on many hills by no means calculated, nor indeed originally intended for defence. The chief object of the Druid was to have his cairn on an eminence commanding an extensive prospect. Thus, though Catter Thun would be a very indifferent fort, it is particularly well adapted for a druidical cairn, elevation and extent of prospect being all that was requisite.

4*to*, The collection of such a huge mass of stones, which to us would appear a work of insuperable labour, was so managed by the Druids, as to be (comparatively speaking) a work of no labour at all. At the stated periods when the inhabitants assembled to worship *Belus*, the great god of the Celtic nations (of which Celtic race the Scots Highlanders form no contemptible part,) each brought

brought a stone along with him and added it to the cairn. Hence, no doubt, sprung the old complimentary adage, "I will add a stone to your cairn." The stones therefore on Caterthun, instead of being an instantaneous collection, to serve some particular and determinate emergency, were in all probability the gradual operation of two thousand years.

I am clearly of opinion that this hill was a druidical place of worship. That the collection of the stones was the gradual work of a long series of years. That they lay originally in a circular form, and in one heap. That the extensive view this hill commands of the low country and the German ocean, &c. pointed it out as an eligible station for watching the motions of the Picts, Danes, Romans, or other hostile aggressors; and the Scots finding plenty of materials ready on the spot, demolished the cairn, levelled the summit of the hill, and built the rings or dry stone dykes which presently surround it.

This account of the matter is at once consistent with itself, solves all difficulties; and accords with all traditions respecting Cater Thun. It may have been the camp of Galgacus, previous to the battle with Cneius Trebellianus, Agricola's successor; for this battle seems to have been fought in Angus. It may have been a place of security for cattle against predatory incursions, &c. &c. The vicissitudes it has undergone (since the abolition of druidism) cannot now be satisfactorily ascertained, any more than those which it may hereafter undergo can with certainty be predicted.

Still one thing is certain, that such immense heaps of stones were originally collected only for two purposes, viz, religion or defence. I have already shewn, that had they been collected for defence, they would not have been deposited in their present situation. They were therefore collected originally for a druidical place of worship, as the name Caither dun clearly imports; and the Scots on some great emergency finding plenty of stones ready collected on the spot, converted this hill into a fort, in preference to the other already mentioned, which possessed superior natural advantages, but wanted the materials.

Original Letter from the Earl *of* Lenox * *to* Lord Kilsyth.

Letter I.

Sir,

I AM ernestlei desired by the olde honest man to wreitt to you that you may speake with my Lo. of Loudon concerning my wife, he thinking, that, by you speaking with my Lo. of Loudon in that matter there may be some good doune with hir; for my self, I will never deny to you, bot that if it pleased God it soulde content me muche to be lawfullie redd of hir; yet I know so well hir malicious nature, that the more she is bought she is the wilfuller; so that I have forborne this long time to speeke in that matter, and so referres it to God's pleassur always. I leave it to your discretion to deale in the matter as you shall find it fitt; and so I leave it to you: as for my affaires in Scotlande, I have desyred the bishop of Glasgow to take some caire and paines to see them go right, which I belive he will do; and the better that you will, (according to your accustomed love and care of me,) holde to it with your good advise: I will for the tyme leave all matters till I heire from you againe, and so efter my louving comendation I ever rest, Your most loving friend,

Roylton, 21st. of Jan. Lenox.

* For some particulars concerning this nobleman, and a fac simile of his hand writing, see Scots Magazine for January 1804.

LETTER II.

SIR,

Some short tyme efter your parrting from court, I resaved ane letter from my wyfe whiche wes somwhat more bitter then ayther I deserved or wes deuterfull for hir; I wreitt ane ansuer whiche I thought micht have contentet hir, and thought not muche of it, because I knew well it procedit of ane jealouse apprehention, groundit upon some fals reports; bot since your meetting with hir, I resaved ane uther far worse, accusing me as ane that wants bothe conscence and the faire of God, and uther particulars that I refer to meeting, whiche I beleve shall be the third or forth of Aprille; ye will take the paynes to ryde to Glasgow and deliver this uther letter to my wife, or if your urgent affarrs presse you uther wayse, I pray you send it with some sure berar, thus comitting you to God's rest.

Your ever assured,

LENOX.

Ye will know at lenthe by my Lord of Mar of all matters herre both in generall as in my particular, wharrin I have found him verry loving.

At Hampton the last of Januer.

Concluding particulars of the LIFE *of* JAMES HOGG, *the* ETTRICK *Shepherd.*

(Concluded from p. 503.)

To the Editor.

SIR,

IT has been remarked by a great philosopher, that, "The force of the passions can alone counterbalance, in the human mind, the effects of indolence and inactivity." Vanity, when mixed with a proper alloy of prudence, may be of the utmost service to us. Amongst the passions which at times roused from listless inactivity the subject of this article, that of harmless vanity was none of the least. Indeed, to vanity and love several of his best pieces may be traced; but, to become more particular might, perhaps, hurt his feelings.—In 1796, having, in company with some friends, dropt a hint of his superior abilities as a poet, two of them for a small wager engaged to try him on any subject which was judged proper. Several being proposed, that of the stars was fixed on. The propriety of such a subject was never called in question; each went to work, and in a short time James finished his. The other two either did not finish theirs, or compromised matters privately, for they were never presented to those chosen to decide the wager. As a specimen of our poet's abilities at this time, I shall give an extract from this, which was entitled *Reflections on a view of the nocturnal heavens*; it begins thus:

'Tis solemn silence all, and not a breath,
In this sequestered solitude, I hear;
Save where the bird of night his mournful scream
Sends from the ruins of yon lofty dome.
Great Source of all perfection, how I'm lost
In wonder and amazement, when I view
That ample space, spread by thy potent arm;
Where worlds unnumbered float at thy countroul.—&c.

Some

Some time after this, one of his former antagonists and he tried a paraphrase on the 117th psalm. I shall here also repeat some lines, but as I quote from memory only, they are just as likely to be the worst as the best:

Ye straggling sons of Greenland's rigid wilds,
Y' inhabitants of Asia's distant isles,
With all between, make this your final aim,
Your great Creator's goodness to proclaim.
* * * * * *
The highest seraph that in glory sings,
In heavenly strains; on earth the mighty kings,
The poor, the rich, the wicked, and the just,
The meanest reptile crawling in the dust,
All share his bounty, all his goodness prove,
And all proclaim him God of truth and love.—&c.

He was at times afflicted with a severe pain in his bowels, and at every attack it redoubled its fury, and had very nearly put an end to his days in November 1798. He happened to be from home, assisting a neighbouring farmer to smear his sheep; and though no doubt very kindly used, was certainly more uneasy on that account. I have often heard him since laugh heartily at a conversation he overheard when ill, and I believe by his attendants thought incapable of attending to any thing but the acute pain that racked his body. One person was telling another that Hogg's ghost (or wraith, as we call that nonentity,) had been seen, and from thence they inferred that he could not possibly live, and whispered something about sheets being got ready to lay him in when dead. However, as he observed, by the help of an able physician, and strength of a good constitution, he disappointed both them and the ghost. When recovering from this illness, he composed a song which begins, *Farewell ye grots, farewell ye glens*, &c. His brother William, along with his father, possessed the farm of Ettrick House for some time; but having married about this time, he found the profits of the farm too small to maintain two families; accordingly he went away and James entered to the farm in 1800. This year he wrote a tragedy called *The castle in the Wood*, which, though it shewed a ready fund of invention, and in several parts no very small degree of poetical merit, yet, however partial the author might be, to this the first fruits of his addresses to the tragic muse, it was so far from being unexceptionable in many parts, that it was thought quite unfit to meet the public eye. Finding the profits of the farm but small, and having some spare time, he thought he could not employ it better than in trying the jobbing: accordingly, he next year occasionally attended the markets as a dealer in sheep. But, in a short time he saw, that to succeed this way the utmost diligence and circumspection were requisite; and being naturally of an open, unsuspicious character, he was also too liable to be imposed upon by artful and designing men. These considerations, with his natural propensity to literary pursuits, induced him to give it up entirely. When at Edinburgh market this year, being one day unable to dispose of all his sheep, and return to the country as usual, he took it into his head that his time could not be better employed till the next market day, than in writing a few

few of his poems, to get them printed. The thought thus hastily conceived, was instantly put in execution. In a few hours his papers were finished, and carried directly to the printer; and next day having disposed of his sheep, he returned home. It will easily be seen, that under these circumstances his poems would be very incorrect, especially as he wrote them entirely from memory. However, he inquired no more about them till he heard they were printed. He was now fully sensible of the impropriety of his conduct, but it was too late; yet, even under these unpropitious circumstances, they were partially taken notice of, and some parts of them transcribed, into one or two periodical publications.—He was much more happy in his next piece, (*Sandy Tod.*) which was published in the Edinburgh Magazine, for May 1802.—The small farm of Ettrick House being taken from him by a more wealthy neighbour, he determined to try what could be done in the Highlands in the farming line; and accordingly traversed a great part of the North Highlands, but returned without doing any thing, save improving his acquaintance with men and manners. Some part of this journey was published in the Scots Magazine. His curiosity being rather heightened, than gratified by what he had seen, he next summer set out on another journey to the Highlands; and after seeing a great part of the interior, he visted most of the Hebrides. Having taken a lease of a farm in the isle of Harris, he returned home to prepare for going thither at the Whitsunday following; and in the interim composed his *Farewell to Ettrick*, in which he so pathetically unfolds his attachment to the place of his nativity.

But an' I kend my dying day,
Tho' distant, weary, pale, an' wan;
I'd take my staff and post away,
To yield my life where it began.

But I shall make no more extracts from it, as it is already before the public; being published in the Scots and Edinburgh Magazine. At Whitsunday 1804, James, with other two acquaintances went away again to Harris, to take possession of the farm; which they at length reached, after a long and dangerous voyage. But though the proprietor had shown considerable anxiety to see James, through an unlucky coincidence of misfortunes and disasters, this meeting was prevented, which no doubt led to consequences of the last import to him. Returning home again, he purchased a good many sheep, with which, when he was finally setting out for Harris, about the middle of July, he received notice that the tacksman's right to the subject was called in question, and a plea entered at the Court of Session accordingly. Thinking it unsafe to venture himself with so much property in a distant island, where the proprietor was likely to become his enemy, he immediately resolved on that step to which least apparent danger was attached. Thus were all his hopes of raising his fortune by this means entirely blasted; and finding that the old saying "He that gets the skaith gets ay the scorn," would be verified in him, he went off to the North of England for some time. He was afterwards employed in preparing for the press his first, second, and third journies through the Highlands; and in composing several pieces, some of which have been published in the Magazine, and which he intends to publish in a volume by themselves, as soon as a few illustrative notes are got ready. At Whitsunday 1805, he again chearfully undertook the charge of a hirsel, in which situation he still continues. I have now, Mr Editor, given

given you a few particulars of Mr Hogg's life, and as I have for the most part confined myself to a recital of such things as I have heard directly from him, or as have come under my own observation, I think they will be pretty correctly stated. If in any thing I am wrong, I hope Mr Hogg will be so good as give a true statement, and that he will forgive the liberty I have thus taken with his character and writings. I am yours,

Banks of Ettrick, } Z.
Sept. 15. 1805. }

Account of the ANCIENT CONSTITUTION *and* LAWS *of* SCOTLAND.

(*Continued from p.* 741.)

IN the 3d act and ordinance of Parliament made by the deceased King James, the first of the name, and in the XXV. and XXVI. of the said King, it is declared and determined, that if any one openly and notoriously rebel against the King, he incurs the penalty of forfeiture, which is loss of his life, lands, inheritances, and all goods whatsoever.

Also in the twentieth act of King James the second, it is appointed and ordained, that none rebel against the person of the King, nor against his authority; and if any one is found so rash as to do so, he shall be punished according to the greatness of the rebellion, by the advice of the three estates of the kingdom. And in case that any in this kingdom publicly or notoriously rebel against the King, or make war against the subjects of the King, being prohibited so to do, the King, having the assistance of all his kingdom, is to invade, to pursue, and to punish him with all vigour, according to the quality of the crime, on which it must be observed that the punishment is arbitrary, having respect to the quality and quantity of the crime.

Also in the 150th act of the said King James I. and in the said 20th act of James II., and many others, it is declared, that those who voluntarily receive support, favour, or give assistance, advice, comfort, supply, or aid of any kind, to those who are condemned, forfeited, or banished for the crime of High Treason, that they be condemned, forfeited, and punished like the principal, and incur all and such punishment as the said principal criminal.

Also in the Act 129th of the said King James II, it is said that if any commit treason against the person of the King, or against his Majesty, or makes a rising, or puts himself in arms in a warlike posture against him, or lay hands on his person violently, of whatever age the King be, young or old, or if he relieve any that have committed the crime of treason, or if they bring aid, or supply, either by counsel or otherwise, or if they furnish the houses of the said rebel with victuals, or other things, to the advantage of said rebels, or if they besiege castles and places where the King shall be for the time, without the consent and advice of the three states, they shall be punished as traitors, and as committing crimes of high treason.

Also to make false money is treason; and none in this kingdom has power to forge or to make money be stamped, whether of gold, of silver, or other money, with alloy, unless he has commission from the King to do so, under pain of treason, as is declared in the 25th act of the said King James II. and many others

Also

Also it is allowed to no one in this kingdom to hold a house or fortress against the King, being commanded and required to leave the said house open and empty in the name of the King, within six hours, which being complcat after the command given, if he does not leave it open and empty as above, he commits the crime of treason, and loses his life, all his lands and goods whatsoever, as was formerly practised against Lord Crichton, and also against Norman Lesley and Mr Henry Balneris, during the time that my Lord Duke held the authority in this Kingdom.

Also after the deceased James Earl of Douglas was condemned of treason, in full Parliament, for having rebelled against the King and his authority publicly, and committed other crimes of high treason in the time of James II., there has been made an ordinance contained in the 154th act of the said King, that none of any rank or condition whatever should receive, or lodge, or give favour, strength, or supply, by any way whatever, to the said James Earl of Douglas, his brethren, accomplices, and companions, under pain of losing their life, lands, and goods, *ipso facto*. And also that no persons born of those who had been condemned by the said parliament should succeed to any inheritances in this kingdom, which ordinance is inviolably practised and observed for a law in this kingdom.

Also on the 7th day of April 1522, my Lord Duke of Albany, being then Governor in this Kingdom, the three states being in Parliament assembled, sentence of forfeiture was given against John Sommervell, Lord of Cantmetham, who, for having committed the crimes which follow, had incurred the penalty due to treason, and all his goods were therefore confiscated: because the said John had made a cruel and treasonable attack upon the persons of the very Reverend Father in God, James Archbishop of Glasgow, Chancellor, and James Earl of Arran, two of the Regents of this kingdom, appointed in the absence, of the said Duke of Albany, Governor; the said Archbishop and Earl going from their house in the city of Edinburgh, to the *preture* of the said city for the administration of justice on Monday the last day of April 1520. Against which regents the said John, with his accomplices, treasonably came in order of battle upon the great road, and for having treasonably expelled and driven the said regents and the rest of the lords out of the said city, they being dispatched for administration of justice in it. And for having made treasonable resistance and hindrance to the said regents and lords being with them, so that they cannot perform nor administer justice to the subjects of the King, because they had been constrained by the said John and his accomplices by force of arms to go out of the said city.

Also for having treasonably made a collection and assembly of some traitors and rebels of this Kingdom, and in particular of Daniel Hume of Wadexburg, and his brethren, with a great company of thieves and other malefactors, the first day of the year 1520, placing them in order of battle and war, at the coming of our sovereign, upon a land called Burrow-muir near Edinburgh, and for having treasonably convoked and assembled the subjects of the King to battle, at the coming of the said Sovereign to the cities of * * * and Stirling, notwithstanding that the said John and his companions had been admonished and inhibited by the King to desist from doing so under pain of treason.

Also the said John, for having at his return treasonably set his men in order of battle against the said James Earl of Arran, and having attacked him

him, which attack was held as against the person of our sovereign, because the said Earl of Arran was then one of the regents of this kingdom, and lieutenant for the king in the east march towards England, and the said John and his accomplices have slain diverse subjects of the king, being under the charge of the said Earl of Arran.

Also the fifth day of September in the year 1528, sentence of forfeiture was given in Parliament against the deceased Earl of Angus, for having committed the crime of treason, which follows, viz. for not having obeyed the command of the king made and devised by the Lords of his council, and for having made convocation and assembly of the subjects of this kingdom within the city of Edinburgh, for the space of eight days continually; and for having supplied the castles of Tamtallan and Newerts with men, artillery, and provisions against the Majesty of the King; and for having made the laird of Johnston assist him in pillaging and burning, day and night, the subjects of this kingdom with companies of thieves. And for having detained the person of the king against his will during the continued space of two years, contrary to the decree of the Lords of his council.

Also the 14th day of March 1540, the deceased James Colvill Lord of Easterweems, for having committed certain crimes of high treason in his life; he had sentence of forfeiture against him after his death, and the words of condemnation in the sentence are these: The court of Parliament orders and declares, that for as much as it is found and understood by the said Parliament, that the deceased Sir James Colville of Easterweems has incurred the punishments due to the crimes of high treason, for having treasonably disobeyed and refused to perform the commands of the king, by which he was commanded to station himself prisoner in the castle of Blackness; passing out of this kingdom, in the company of Archibald the deceased Earl of Angus, and George Douglas his brother, traitors and rebels, and treating and communicating with them the ruin of his Majesty, of his subjects, and of his kingdom. For which causes the court orders and decrees that the memory of the said James be for ever abolished and extinguished; and that all his goods, moveable and immoveable, lands, and all other goods whatever, belonging to the said James, then and since, even to his death, should be confiscated and remain in the hands of the king always as his property, with all other goods disposed by the said James either to his wife or children since he has committed the said crime, although the said goods be possessed by them, nevertheless they are to remain with the said our sovereign in all time to come.

Also the first day of July 1549, during the time that my Lord Duke de Chatelleranit had the government of this kingdom, sentence was given in parliament against the heirs of the deceased George Cockburne, in his lifetime dwelling at little Leith, for as much as the said George had committed the crime of treason against our sovereign lady, her authority and her kingdom, in many ways contained in the said sentence, by which it was said that the said George had forfeited all his goods, moveable and immoveable, lands, inheritances, and goods to him belonging, as well as at the time of his decease as all other; and whatsoever goods and lands of his, alienated or disposed in any way whatever, or to whatever persons from and after the perpetration of the said crimes, and that they belonged henceforth to our Sovereign Lady as her property, and also that the name and renown of the said deceased George be totally abo-

abolished and forgotten in all time to come.

It is moreover to be understood, that the Seneschals, Bailifs, Stewards and Lords of Session, Officers of Royal and General Justice, and other officers undermentioned, have no state nor entertainment from the King for the administration of their said offices.

On the eleventh day of January one thousand five hundred and fifty-nine. By command and order of the Queen Dowager and Regent of this kingdom. We have signed this present copy, containing thirteen leaves and a half, written and signed by us, Mr James Macgill Clerk of the Register, and John Bellenden Clerk of Justice of this kingdom of Scotland, to be sent to the King and Queen our Sovereigns.

(Signed,) J. Bellenden.

The Traveller. N°. IV.

Dear Wattie,

I AM far from being astonished at the sad news you send me concerning poor *Bauldy Dawson*, because I anticipated what would be the result of his fanaticism—Archibald was too *gospel-greedy*—he frequented all the sacraments and Whig preachings within his reach—he eagerly devoured every religious pamphlet and publication that came in his way, till gorged with a strange hodge-podge of heterogeneous matter which his *obtuse* capacity was by no means adequate to digest, his mind became overloaded, and a surfeit was the consequence thereof. There is another bass-string in Bauldy's harp which he was eternally thrumming—a praise worthy ambition, laudable enough, providing it was practicable—he wished to seat himself in the very-arm chair of primitive sanctity, without considering that "no mere man since the fall is perfectly able, &c." and by continually struggling for a mastery over his passions, a set of unruly rebels (whom men of more robust constitutions were never able thoroughly to subdue,) he overstrained the powers or main timbers of his mind, and consequently distorted all the machinery thereto connected; for men are *machines* of the most curious workmanship, constructed variously and for various purposes. Some are calculated to erect empires—to manufacture whips and martingales, in order to chastise vice and curb licentiousness. Some are furnished with extraordinary parts, and commissioned to investigate the various phenomena of nature—to watch the motions of the heavenly travellers as they roll along in a boundless immensity of space, and to point out to such as are of weaker capacity the wisdom and goodness of Omnipotence. —Others are wholly composed of philanthropy and loving-kindness, and taught by sensibility to sing the ever-blooming beauties of virtue, to endear the homely cot to the contented cottager, to extol the hero, the patriot, and the martyr of fidelity; and occasionally to hand forth vice, folly, and impertinence, to the pointed scorn and contempt of mankind. A great many indeed are furnished with intellects barely sufficient to keep them out of pits and ditches. Men are pebbles of sundry qualities and denominations; the better sort, such as diamonds rubies, carbuncles, &c. are set apart for the diadem, the bracelet, and the necklace; others of inferior water are destined to ornament the shoe buckles of banker's clerks, recruiting serjeants, and young school masters; and as for the *vile rubbish*, or, according to the text of a certain weather-cock politician,

"*Th*

"*The Swinish Multitude,*" (amongst whom, thank God, I find myself very comfortable,) they are wheeled away in barrows, and carefully spread on his Majesty's high ways. Hence it would appear that some vessels are made unto honour, and others unto dishonour; and consequently that a chamber-pot, tho' ever so elegantly gilt and ornamented, is still but a *Chamber-pot.* But to collect all the rays of light which I have thrown upon this very important subject into one focus. He who endeavours to exert himself beyond his strength, except in the works of necessity and mercy, is either a fool or a madman; and he who attempts to put a finer polish upon human nature than it really will admit of, may scrub and brush and burnish till his face turns as red as the bab o' Robin Cowan's bonnet, but in the end he will find that all his labour availeth nothing. Thus have I endeavoured to sift out the causes of Bauldy Dawson's insanity, and I trust that every truth I have selected for that purpose, together with the inferences drawn therefrom, will give ample satisfaction to all whom it may concern. In the next place, I shall take cognisance of the strange mania which seems to have laid violent hands upon yourself, because you so very candidly ask my advice. Advice to the soul is somewhat like medicine to the body, it must be administered with the greatest caution; therefore, like a skilful physician who feels the pulse of his patient, examines every redoubt and covered way, and enquires into the strength and discipline of the enemy, whether he makes his approaches by sap and mine or by open assault, before he prescribes either pill or plaister, I say, like unto him, shall I proceed to examine into the nature of your disease with all possible delicacy and circumspection. Imprimis—Walter Shaw, what in the name of folly can have put the West Indies in your head? "Ask this thread-bare jacket,—Inquire at these horny hands, behold are they not point-blank proofs that I am not rewarded according to my works?—There's *Will Tingletow* the bellman; —last Thursday he had a letter from his son Jock in Jamaica, setting forth that he was making siller like sklate stanes; that he had got a very *elegant* assortment of both Nigers and Niger-drivers, and that in a few years he intended to come home, buy land, get into a coach, and commence *Gentleman.* Now, have I not the same right to the good things of this life as he has, providing I follow the same track? "Put thy hand on thy mouth, Walter, and say no more, for I am perfectly satisfied with respect to the nature of thy complaint.

In my next I shall send you a box of "Anti Emigration Pills," carefully prepared with my own hands, and if they do not eradicate your disorder, root and branch, may I be transformed into a clachan lawer, the most accursed of all cattle and creeping things, because he lives at heck and manger upon the animosities of the simple.

In my last, I promised to send you a perspective view of London, which, when compleated, shall be forwarded with all possible dispatch. My *draughtsmen* are busily employed at present in taking views of this celebrated city; and when they have finished their respective darques, I propose stitching them together in the form of a quilt, and hanging it out on some hedge or other for the mob to gaze at. In the mean time, that you may form some idea of this *certainly will be* famous daub, take the following rough draught by way of prospectus:—London is the nursery of wisdom, prudence, and economy; and it is the nest of ignorance, folly, and profligate extravagance.—London is the arsenal of Ho-

nour.

nour, truth, and integrity; and it is a den of thieves, scoundrels, and vagabonds, of every denomination:—London is the elysium of modesty and innocence, and it is like a modern Sodom, yea it is even like unto Gomorrah.—London is the dwelling-place of morality, religion, and virtue; and, on the other hand, to make free with the title with which my daft domonie Rab Gordon used to dignify the dancing schools, it is "the synagogue o' Satan." But the completion of this picture, together with a great many more of the like importance, must be deferred till such time as I find myself in the humour, and when that will come to pass "let time and chance determine."

Tour through the SOUTH *of* IRELAND, *by an* AMERICAN GENTLEMAN.

(*Continued from p.* 764.)

ON Saturday the 15th July I left Cork, accompanied by a friend in a gig; which kind of carriage we preferred, that we might see the country to more advantage than in a close carriage, and that we might stop with more convenience when and where we pleased.

We took the road towards Killarney, turning a mile out of the direct road to pass through Blarney, which belongs to Mr Jeffers, brother in law to Lord Clare. This village is four miles from Cork, and seems to have been lately built, consisting of a number of snug comfortable cottages in a square surrounding a little lawn, round which is planted a double row of elms, and in the center is a statue as large as life on a low pedestal. We did not stop to examine what it was, as evening was fast approaching, and we were obliged to push on to Mill Street, twenty-two miles from Cork, for want of accommodation nearer. The old Castle of Blarney is a lofty and spacious square building, in a less ruinous state than the generality of antient buildings in this country. It is a very fine object, towering over the surrounding trees, in the demesne of Mr Jeffers, whose house joins the castle, and is separated from the village by a fine trout stream and a lawn. Leaving the church and parsonage on the right after passing the village, we had proceeded a little way, when a handsome girl, all in tatters, rush'd out of a cabin, and ran by the side of the gig. She looked dreadfully wild, but did not speak; at last she attempted to catch hold of the wheel next her, but it hurting her, she stopped, and look'd after us with a most wild stare, until by a turning of the road we lost sight of her. On enquiring, we were informed that she was a harmless maniac. I felt myself impelled by her interesting figure, to follow up my enquiry as to the cause of her insanity, but perhaps it was fortunate that the long dreary road before us prevented my hearing some tale of human depravity which might have caused disagreeable sensations, without being productive of any good effect either to the hearers, or to the sufferer (if a maniac may be called so.)

About half a mile from Blarney we pass a bleach and print field on the right, and a paper mill on the left, and a little further, coming into the great Kerry road again, from the top of a high hill we had a fine view of the surrounding country to a great distance in every direction, but Cork was concealed from us by its low situation. In the whole circle of vision, the country appeared very hilly, but not mountainous, well inhabited and tolerably cultivated—the view to the west terminated by Mushrea mountain, over which we had to pass. We stopped to bait our horse at a country inn, called, from its distance from Cork, the ten mile house, it was kept by a Mr Coffey,

Coffey, who had lately removed to it from Killarney, who was repairing the house, and endeavouring to render it more comfortable to travellers than it had been hitherto. Our host's sister did not fail to inform us that she was daughter to Mr Coffey, who kept the best Hotel in Killarney, where we would be agreeably accommodated. She was very communicative and obliging, offering to get us tea if we pleased; but the dread of the mountain we had to cross, would not admit of longer delay than to refresh our horse; so after bidding Miss Coffey good evening, at seven o'clock we proceeded. Five miles further off, a good, hard, but rather rough road, brought us to the foot of the mountain. It was now twilight, and every object, whether sheep or cow, (numbers of which are pastured here,) seen through the magnifying gloom of evening, appeared to the busy fancy a robber prepared to demand our purse. The solitary road, there being no house for above two miles—the deep glens—the beds of mountain torrents, now dry, the dark heath, and a heavy cloud which capped the mountain, and which encreased the darkness, were all objects well calculated to work on a fanciful imagination. Descending to the Westward, after emerging from the thickest part of the cloud, the remains of twilight, breaking through the mist, partially lighted the ridges of mountains and hills below us, and gave them the appearance of huge unbroken billows, after a heavy storm at sea. The elevated region, and the solemn grandeur of the view before us, which reminded us of some of Mrs Radcliff's mountain scenery in her novels, and her travels in Germany, inspired us with delightful sensations which baffle description. After descending four miles, we arrived, at eleven o'clock, at the village of Mill-street, where a good supper, and an excellent bed, put to flight all the aerial fancies in which we had so richly indulged for the two preceding hours. We found Ellis's a good inn, and the bill reasonable. Mill-street is a large village, with a post-office, a church, a Roman catholick chapel, and a barrack for a company of foot, which was then occupied by a company of the Meath militia. It is the property of Captain Wallace, whose house and demesne we saw at a short distance to the Northward of the village.

The 16th, after breakfast, we proceeded on a good hard road, through a fine grazing country, with an extensive level on the right, and a range of mountains on the left, running from Mushrea to the westward, and opening out very handsomely from behind each other. As we advanced in that direction, first the Paps, two very remarkable conical mountains, with a cairn on the top of each,—then Glanflesk and Mangerton, and in front the lofty irregular summits of M'Gilly Cuddy's Reeks, the highest mountains in sight, as they are the highest also in this part of Ireland. Sleamish, near Tratu, shews itself in the N. W. to the right of the Reeks at a great distance. The eye is finely relieved by the contrast between so many differently shaped mountains, some near four thousand feet above the level of the sea, and the comparatively flat country on the right, in which direction the view is only bounded by Knockmeldown, the highest of the Dungarvan mountains, at forty miles distance. This fine tract of country is watered by the Black water, which runs to the Eastward about a mile to the right of our road, and after passing Mallow, Fermay, and Lismore, falls into St George's Channel at Youghall. The day was fine, the season in this climate the most charming in the year, the road quite alive, with the peasantry, in their best cloaths, going

to Mass, and our ideas in union with the scene.

At eight miles from Mill-street, and seven from Killarney, some gentlemen and ladies, well mounted, rode from a handsome plain house on the left, and joined us on the road. I entered into conversation with them respecting the country. With great good humour, and much intelligence, they politely answered all my questions, and I was astonished to find them without the least of the provincial accent called the *brogue*, so general in this part of Ireland. After accompanying us about a mile, they stopped at a chapel on the right, where, it being Sunday, a large concourse of people were assembled to hear mass. We soon after stopped at a clean plentiful looking hamlet, and asked for some butter-milk, but, strange to tell, none was to be had, either here or in several other places where we asked for it, though in so fine a cattle country. The reason they gave for it was, that they made butter only occasionally for the use of their families, and that they fed their calves and swine with the new milk, instead of converting it into butter as an article of trade. We were here informed that the company we had separated from at the Chapel was a Mr Sullivan and his family, an opulent and respectable farmer and grazier. We were now in the county of Kerry, which I found much more populous, and the peasantry by no means so grossly ignorant as I expected in so remote a part of Ireland. Numbers, who I addressed myself to on the road, answered my questions with propriety and intelligence, and had as little of the patois, or brogue, as in parts of the country in the neighbourhood of Dublin. About three miles from Killarney, we caught a short and sudden view of a small part of the lower lake, and we did not see it again until at a mile from Killarney—the lake, and islands, Ross castle, Killarney and its beautiful environs, with the mountains of Glenaa and Tomies, with the Reeks towering over them, in front; and, a little on the left, the peninsula of Mucruss, with the mountain of Turk beyond it, all burst on the view at once, and have a sublime effect.

The road gradually descended to Killarney, which we entered, leaving a handsome seat of Mr Croners on the right. Tho' it was Sunday, it had the appearance of a fair or market day, as the streets were crowded with country people of both sexes in their best clothes; and in front of the market-house, close to Coffey's inn, where we stopped, were several standings, or temporary shops, of all the variety of merchandize most likely to attract the country lads and lasses. On enquiring the reason of so unusual an appearance on the Sabbath, I was informed, that tho' there are market days established, they are disregarded, and Sunday, through custom and general consent, is the principal market day: this I afterwards found to be common throughout the S. W. of Ireland, for which they assign an excuse of its being inconvenient for the peasantry to lose a week day in attending the market.

After dinner we walked to Lord Kinmare's demesne, accompanied by a guide, one of whom is always ready to attend strangers on their arrival.

Our way led through a very handsome street of well-built stone houses, nearly half a mile long, at the extremity of which is a very large new chapel, and the gate into the demesne. Our guide first led us to a rising ground called the mount, from whence the prospect on all sides is very fine.—First, the town, with Mr Croners behind it, and the Paps in the back ground. More to the right, the seats of Mr Trent, and Mr Herbert, with Glanflesk behind them.—Then, still turning to the right, Mucruss, the fine demesne of Colonel Her-

Herbert, in a line with Mangerton. Then, part of the lake bounded by the bare apparently insulated mountain of Turk, with Mangerton and Glenaa on each side of it, and the torrent of the River Laune, from its source near the top of Turk, to its junction with the lake seen over part of Mucruss. Then Ross Castle, a fine object, about a mile distant, with another part of the lake, bounded by the fine wooded mountain of Glenaa; and, lastly, Ross and Timisfail, and many smaller islands, with the mountain of Tomies; and, to the right of it, the beautiful country, through which the Laune issues into Castlemain bay, with Dunloe castle, and Lakefield and Greenva; two fine seats belonging to Major Bland, the latter of which was formerly the site of the castle of the celebrated Mr Carthy More, distant about five miles. The little river Dinagh runs through the demesne towards the lake, into which it falls near Ross Castle. The demesne is small, and owes its beauty to its situation, more than to any embellishment of planting. We walked about a mile round three sides of it, on a gravel walk, through a narrow copse with a beautiful hedge of hawthorn and woodbine thickly intermixed on each hand. The woodbine being now in flower, its fragrance, mixed with that of the meadow-sweet, which grows here in great abundance, was truly delicious. We left the demesne through a gate at the end of the town opposite to that by which we entered it, and passing Lord Kenmare's house, and offices, I observed our gig in the coach-house, and we were informed that all private carriages which brought company to Killarney, were kept there by Lord Kenmare's orders. His Lordship, who has an immense estate, and is much, and deservedly beloved, in this country, spares no pains to induce strangers to make it a place of resort.

In order to prevent imposition, rates are fixed for the boats and boatmen who carry company on the lakes. The head coxswain, a Mr Plunket furnishes a boat like a ship of war's pinnace, for which he charges a crown a-day. The boat's crew, of five or six in number, are allowed one shilling and sixpence English each, and a man who plays the bugle and French horn, a crown: they have besides abundance to eat and drink, from the plentiful provision sent with the company by their landlords.

17th July,—At 8 in the morning rode a mile to Ross Castle, crossing the moat which forms Ross Island, over a small bridge. The castle is of the form so common in Ireland to fortifications of the fifteenth century, a lofty square building, embattled, surrounded by a wall inside the moat. With the aid of two additional modern buildings, it has served for a barrack to a company of foot until within a few days, when it was condemned as no longer proper for that purpose, and the troops removed to quarter in the town. It is to be presumed that Lord Kenmare will not suffer so perfect a remain of old Irish fortification to go to ruin, particularly, as it is one of the finest objects in every view, round the lower lake.

(To be continued.)

Anecdotes, from the Memoirs of MARMONTEL.

Massillon.

IN our walks to Baeuregard, the country house of the bishoprick, we had the happiness to visit the venerable Massillon. The reception this illustrious man gave us, was so full of kindness, his presence and the accent of his voice made so lively and

and tender an impression on me, that the recollection of it is one of the most grateful that I retain of what passed in my early years.

At that age, when the affections of the mind and soul have, reciprocally, so sudden a communication: when reason and sentiment act and re-act on each other with so much rapidity, there is no one to whom it has not sometimes happened, on seeing a great man, to imprint on his forehead the features that distinguish the character of his soul and his genius. It was thus, that among the wrinkles of that countenance already decayed, and in those eyes that were soon to be extinguished, I thought I could still trace the expression of that eloquence, so sensible, so tender, so sublime, so profoundly penetrating, with which I had just been enchanted in his writings. He permitted us to mention them to him, and to offer him the homage of the religious tears they had made us shed.

Voltaire.

Of Voltaire's vexations, the most lively, for the moment, was that of the death of the Marchioness Duchatelet. But, to be sincere, I recognized on this occasion, as I often had done, the mobility of his soul.—When I went to express to him the share I took in his affliction,—"Come," said he on seeing me, "come and share my sorrow. I "have lost my illustrious friend: I "am in despair, I am inconsolable." I, to whom he had often said that she was like a fury that haunted his steps, and who knew that in their disputes they had more than once been at daggers drawn; I let him weep, and seemed to sympatize with him. Solely to make him perceive some motive of consolation in the very cause of her death, I asked him what she died of. "Of what! don't you know? ah! my dear friend! the brute has killed her, he got her with child." It was St Lambert, his rival, of whom he spoke: and there he was exhausting language in the praises of that incomparable woman, and redoubling his tears and his sobs. At this moment arrives the intendant Chauvelin, who tells him some ridiculous story, and with him Voltaire is bursting with laughter. I laughed too, as I went away, to see in this great man the facility of a child, in passing from one extreme to another, in the passions that agitated him. One only was fixed, and as it were inherent in his soul; it was ambition and love of glory; and of all that flatters and nourishes this passion, nothing was indifferent to him.

It was not enough to be the most illustrious of men of letters, he wanted also to be a courtier. From his earliest youth he had assumed the flattering habit of living with the great. First, Marshal Villars, the Grand Prior De Vendome, and afterwards the Duke de Richelieu, the Duke de la Valliere; the Bouffiers, the Montmorency, had been his society. He supped with them habitually, and you know with what respectful familiarity he had the art of writing and speaking to them.—Verses lightly and delicately flattering, a conversation not less seducing than his poetry, made him beloved and welcomed among this nobility. Now these noblemen were admitted to Kings suppers; and why was he not there also? This was one of his desires. He recollected the reception that Lewis the Great had given to Boileau and Racine; he said that Horace and Virgil had the honour of approaching Augustus; that the Eneid had been read in the cabinet of Livia. Were Addison and Prior more worthy than he?—and had they not both been honourably employed in their country, one in the ministry, and the other as ambassador? The place of historiographer was already a mark of confidence

dence in him, and who before him had filled it with so much glory? He had bought a place of Gentleman in Ordinary to the King's chamber: this place, commonly very inactive, gave, however, the right of being sent to foreign courts on light commissions, and he had flattered himself, that, for a man like him, these commissions would not he limited to bare compliments of congratulation and condolence. He wanted, as they say, to make his way at court; and when he had a project in his head, he persisted in it obstinately; he employed then all the means he could devise to approach the king. But the king, little touched with the praises he had lavished on him, only saw in him an impious philosopher, and an ambitious flatterer. He had at last consented with great difficulty that he should be received at the academy. Without reckoning the friends of religion, who were not the friends of Voltaire, there were many about the king who were jealous and envious of the honour they saw him courting, and they were very careful to censure what he did to please. According to them, the poem of Fontenoy was only a cold gazette; the panegyric on the king was inanimate, wanting colouring and without eloquence. The verses to Madame de Pompadour were taxed with impropriety and indiscretion; and in this verse in particular:

> Be both without an enemy,
> And keep your conquests both.

They persuaded the king that it was indecorous to put him on an equality with his mistress.

The third act of *Le Temple de la Gloire*, of which Trajan was the hero, presented a flattering allusion for the king; it was a hero, just, humane, generous, pacific, and worthy the love of the world, to whom the temple of glory was open. Voltaire doubted not that the king would recognize himself in this eulogy. After the play, he met him in his way out, and seeing that the king passed without saying any thing to him, he took the liberty of asking him; *Is Trajan satisfied?* Trajan, surprized and displeased, that he should have dared to interrogate him, answered by a cold silence; and the whole court thought Voltaire very wrong in having dared to question the king.

These disappointments determined his journey into Prussia. One difficulty only still retarded it, and the way in which that was removed is curious enough.

The difficulty consisted in the expences of the journey, about which Frederick suffered himself to be a little baited. He was willing to defray Voltaire, and for that purpose he consented to give him a thousand pounds. But Madame Denis wished to accompany her uncle, and for this additional expence, Voltaire asked another thousand pounds. This was what the king of Prussia would not listen to: "I shall be very happy," said he in his answer, "that Madame Denis accompanies you, but I do not ask it."—Look, said Voltaire to me, at this meanness in a king. He has barrels of gold, and he won't give a thousand poor pounds for the pleasure of seeing Madame Denis at Berlin! he shall give them, or I myself will not go. A comical incident came and finished this dispute. One morning as I was going to see him, I found his friend Thiriot in the garden of the Palais Royal, and as I was always on the watch for literary news, I asked him if he had heard any. "Yes," said he, "there is most curious news; you are going to M. de Voltaire's, and there you shall hear it, for I am going there as soon as I shall have taken my coffee."

Voltaire was writing in his bed when I went in; in his turn he asked me, "What's the news?" "I know none,"

none," said I, "but Thiriot, whom I have met in the Palais Royal, says he has something very interesting to tell you. He is coming."

"Well, Thiriot, said he, you have some curious news to tell us."—"Oh! very curious, and that will please you particularly," answered Thiriot, with his sardonic laugh, and the nasal twang of a capuchin.—"Let's hear what you have to tell." "I have to tell you, that Arnaud Baculard is arrived at Potsdam, and that the King of Prussia has received him with open arms: that Arnaud has presented him an epistle."—"Very bombastical and very insipid?" "Not at all, very fine; so fine, that the king has answered it by another epistle." "The king of Prussia an epistle to Arnaud! No, no, Thiriot; they have been making a jest of you."—I don't know what you call a jest, but I have the two epistles in my pocket."—"Let's see, quick, let me read these masterpieces of poetry. What insipidity! what meanness! how egregiously stupid!" said he in reading the epistle of Arnaud: then, passing to that of the King, he read a moment in silence, and with an air of pity. But when he came to these verses,

> Voltaire's a setting sun,
> But you are in your dawn,

he started up, and jumped from his bed, bounding with rage: "Voltaire a setting sun, and Baculard in his dawn! and it is a king who writes this enormous folly! let him think only of reigning!"

It was with difficulty that Thiriot and I could prevent ourselves from bursting into laughter, to see Voltaire in his shirt, dancing with rage, and addressing himself to the King of Prussia; "I'll go, said he:" "Yes, I'll go to teach him to know men;" and from that moment his journey was decided. I have suspected that the king of Prussia intentionally gave him this spur, and without it I doubt whether he would have gone; so angry was he at the refusal of the thousand pounds; not at all out of avarice, but out of indignation, at not having obtained what he asked.

Crebillon.

Crebillon, old and poor, was living obscurely in the vilest part of the Marais, labouring by starts at that Catalina which he had announced for ten years, and of which he read here and there some parts of scenes that were thought admirable. His age, his successes, his manners somewhat rough, his soldier-like character, his truly tragical face, the air, the imposing though simple tone in which he recited his unharmonious verses, the vigour, the energy he gave to his expression, all concurred to strike the mind with a sort of enthusiasm.

The name of Crebillon was the rallying word for the enemies of Voltaire. *Electre* and *Rhadamiste*, which were sometimes still played, drew but thin houses; all the rest of Crebillon's tragedies were forgotten, while those of Voltaire, *Oedipe*, *Alzire*, *Mahomet*, *Zaire*. *Merope*, occupied the theatre in all the splendor of full success. The partizans of old Crebillon were few, but noisy; and they did not cease to call him the Sophocles of our age; and even among men of letters Marivaux used to say, that all the fine wit of Voltaire must bow before the genius of Crebillon.

It was mentioned before Madame de Pompadour that this great neglected man was suffered to grow old without support, because he was without intrigue. This was touching her in her most sensible part. "What do you say? "Crebillon is poor and forsaken!" She instantly obtained for him from the King a pension of one hundred pounds from his privy purse.

Journal

Journal of an Excursion in the Counties of STIRLING *and* PERTH.

(*Concluded from page* 760.)

OUR new companions proved to be two English gentlemen who had been engaged in a sketching tour through some of the Scotch lakes. They had entered Scotland by Glasgow, passed through Loch Lomond and Loch Catrine to Callender, and from thence to Stirling, where they had spent a few days. They spoke with the utmost admiration of the beauty of the scenery, which they considered as even superior to that of the English lakes; nor were they less delighted with the hospitality which they had experienced from persons whom they had never seen before. At Stirling, the castle, of course, drew their chief attention; but they were like to have paid dear for the exercise of their talents upon this subject. One day they were informed that a gentleman wished to speak with them, who, on entering, announced himself as a magistrate of Stirling, who had come for the purpose of apprehending them as French spies. Their protestations of innocence would probably have been vain, had they not luckily learned that Colonel D—— of the Royals was then quartered in the Castle, and that officer, on being referred to, readily certified them to be loyal subjects and natives of Great Britain.

Beginning then to discuss their future plans, it appeared that their route was very nearly the same which I had proposed, and thinking that their society might be an acquisition, I proposed taking a third of their chaise, which they cordially agreed to. It was fixed, therefore, that we should set out early to-morrow morning, should dine at Dollar, and spend the afternoon in examining (and delineating) the venerable ruins of Castle Campbell.

Next morning I again walked out to the Castle-hill, and was better pleased with the prospect than I had been the night before, though I did not see any reason to alter my opinion essentially. Before nine, a very heavy rain came on, and we did not wish to be landed at Dollar in weather that would confine us to the inn, which we understood to be far from good. This unfortunately caused a delay till eleven, when the weather cleared up.

No sooner were we seated in the chaise than my companions began to converse in a language which was quite new to me. Fine *distance*, but no *foreground*—there's *character* for you—what an *interesting* lime kiln. Upon seeing this latter object (which is immediately below the Abbey craigs,) they immediately sprung out of the carriage, and scrambling thro' hedges, till they had come to a favourable situation, began to draw it with a surprising degree of skill and facility. I had been before pondering with myself who these my new acquaintances might be, and the strict economy with which they travelled, seemed hardly to suit with the idea of a pleasure excursion. Now, their expertness in drawing, their inattention to every thing except the appearance of external nature; and even there, their perfect indifference to every thing which could not be *taken*, strongly suggested the idea that their present pursuits were of a professional nature. This was strengthened, when hearing them talk of rich and poor countries, I observed that a poor country often abounded most in natural beauties, to which the

the elder gentleman answered, "Oh! that is not what we mean; we call a rich country that which abounds in picturesque objects, and a poor country that which wants them." At length the word *artist* escaped them as applied to themselves; and indeed I must own that they never shewed any of that vanity sometimes found among travellers, of passing for other than they really are.

The hill of Demyot, which from Stirling has rather a heavy appearance, opened, as we passed it, into several very picturesque attitudes. It is impossible to say the same of the Ochils, along whose foot we began to wind, but which presented a mere huge and shapeless mass of mountain. Alva, being the property of Mr Johnston, a gentleman of immense fortune, is very finely ornamented. My companions said the trees which hung over the road were at least equal to any thing in Devonshire. We did not, however, obtain a view of the house.

At length we arrived at Dollar, and stopt at an inn, whose appearance was even more miserable than we had been led to expect. After passing through the kitchen, we entered on a stone stair-case by an opening so low that it was hardly possible to get through without knocking our head against the wall. However, the upper apartment was better than might have been expected from such an entrance; and learning, to our surprize, that the house contained a leg of mutton, we made it be put to the spit without delay, and in the mean time set out to make our observations on the Castle.

Castle Campbell, or the Castle of *Gloom*, (a very good engraving of which appeared lately in your magazine,) is situated on an eminence with still higher hills on each side; which form a deep glen called the Glen of Sorrow, between it and Dollar. Through this glen runs a stream called the Burn of Care, every name here being expressive of that sombre character which is impressed on the landscape. We first ascended the hill on the left hand, and my companions having fixed on an advantageous situation, presently drew out their pencils and began drawing. As this threatened to take up time, I went on to take, in the mean time, a nearer view of the edifice. On arriving, I was soon joined by the keeper, who presently offered to shew me the inside. Expecting my companions to follow immediately, I proposed waiting for them; but tho' this was intended to accommodate him, he was evidently disappointed at any delay to the pride he took in shewing his Castle. However, he said, "Well, you may at least come this way." Conducting me then through a ruined gate to a small plot of grass, he asked, "Heard you ever of one John Knox?" Often. "Well, it was here he used to preach to the Earl and Countess of Argle, the first time the reformation was ever preached in Scotland: the Earl afterwards suffered for his religion. But come this way, and I will shew you a sight such as you never saw before, nor will see again." I followed, till we came to the top of a huge chasm in the rock, which extended to the very bottom of the glen. The opposite sides were within a few feet of each other; but the inside, though almost perpendicular, was formed into a sort of path by which water had been carried up during the time of a siege. Mrs Murray talks of this chasm as artificial, but to us it had rather the appearance of being natural. Having seated ourselves at the top, my guide invited me to descend, saying, "Oh! many a one has gone down there. It is only three weeks since the young laird of J——y tried it. To be sure he fell immediately, but he lighted on his ——, and glided down; before I knew he was at the bot-

bottom. He called out that he was not hurt, and came up the same way." As, however, I thought myself equally certain of falling, but by no means of lighting so opportunely as the young laird of J——y, I absolutely declined trying any such experiment. I was next led to the top of a precipice, whose sides were covered with shrubs, and at whose foot the dark waters of *Care* were rolling. My guide then cried out, "Now, you *must* go down there." —"What is to be seen?" "Just natural curiosities; man never saw the like."—"But is it possible to get down without breaking my neck?" "Oh yes! many ladies have gone down there; it is only two or three days since Lady M——ff, and her daughters, went down; and a young English Lady did so just yesterday." I could not deny that these were *fair* precedents, but determining, if I incurred danger, to do it in company, I preferred waiting till the coming up of my fellow-travellers. But seeing that they had shifted their position, and were taking a view from a different quarter, I proposed now taking a view of the inside, to which my companion gladly assented. If there was any truth in his assertion (which, however, I never heard from any other quarter,) that this was formerly a royal residence, our sovereigns must in those days have contented themselves with very moderate accommodation. The bed rooms would now be called closets: and even the dining-room would be thought small by a family of middling rank. The top is flat and covered with grass, and commands the prospect of a very extensive country, bounded by the Forth, which was then lighted up by a beautiful gleam of sun shine. I continued here for some time, and learned from my companion some particulars concerning the present state of Dollar. He said it was chiefly inhabited by persons who possessed small spots of ground. These little farmers were, however, fast diminishing, and he exclaimed violently against a gentleman who had put out ten of them at once, and thrown their farms into one: and though I did not agree with him as to the ultimate effects of this measure, it certainly was not desirable, to be the man who had done it. Dollar had formerly manufactured linen to a considerable extent, but this was now so completely supplanted by the cotton manufactory, that the inhabitants, after having spun yarn for their own use, were under the necessity of sending it to the coast to be woven. There was a very good school, he said, at Dollar, but the terms had been raised lately from 1d. to 3d. a week, and he complained that this augmentation had taken place at the very same time that the school-master had received an increase of salary.

He enquired eagerly about the invasion, of which he seemed in mortal dread. "Not," says he, "that they would kill us, but they would starve us; they would eat us all up in a week."—"Oh! not quite so soon." Ah! yes, Sir, two hundred thousand men; they would eat up this whole country in a week. It is difficult enough to live at present; but what will it be then?" I endeavoured to shew that this country might subsist even that number for a much longer time; but nothing could relieve his terrors of an approaching famine.

My companions now came up, and having given a slight glance to the other particulars, came to the precipice above described. After some hesitation, animated by the hopes of *getting* something, they resolved to descend. The road wound along the sides of the steep, but notwithstanding the pains bestowed upon it, diverged still very little from the perpendicular. The only safety was in grasping the shrubs and branches

of trees, which happily lay so thick, that we could always get hold of one, before quitting another. At length we came to a spot where a large tree threw its branches across the path, behind which we entrenched ourselves, and though the view was not quite so unrivalled as it had been represented, yet our labour was far from being lost. We found ourselves in a very deep and narrow glen, with rocks shooting up on both sides to a great height, and exhibiting, through the trees, a variety of singular and picturesque appearances. My companions drew out their pencils, and delineated some of the cliffs; but complained that they were too much hid by the foliage. We now ascended, and turned our steps towards Dollar by the different side of the water from that by which we came; and my companions again stopping, it appeared adviseable that I should go on to see what state dinner was in. I found it in greater forwardness than I expected or wished, being already on the table, upon which I lost no time in returning it to its former station. I then went out, and observed with pleasure the effects of mist resting on the range of mountains behind. The landlord was seated at the door, but as his countenance was rather forbidding, I I did not feel much inclined to speak with him. He addressed me, however, and informed me, that he was a very old man, and that this was a hereditary inn, having descended to him from his father and grandfather. His countenance then assuming a peculiar expression, he said, "I see, Sir, by your dress, that you have lost a friend."—"I have indeed,"—"Ah! Sir, only a fortnight ago my son was drowned in the Devon." Immediately on saying these words, his stern features relaxed, and he burst into tears. "It will bring me to the grave. Only twenty-eight, and to go before me. He's gone to his grand-father and his great grand father; all lying in the same grave. There's nae pleasure wi' me now." His wife, who had heard this conversation, then came out crying, "Oh, yes, Sir, its true. Two of them were at a sheep-shearing, he and a companion. They washed and shore the sheep, and then they thought they would wash themselves. Both went down together, and never came up. Indeed, Sir, it makes us baith heartless and handless too.

I confess I never witnessed a more affecting scene, nor such a natural and energetic expression of grief. The unreserved manner too, in which they opened themselves to a stranger on so interesting a subject, discovered quite a new stile of national character. Having nothing more very interesting to relate, I shall conclude my tour, hoping it may, perhaps, have afforded an hour's amusement to some of your readers.

On the General Character of English *Novels.*

(From Murray's Morality of Fiction.)

THE English writers whom we have now surveyed, with the exception of Richardson, rest their merit chiefly on the representation of life and manners. But this cannot be said of the more ordinary novels, which are poured forth in such multitudes, and read with such eager avidity. Works so extensively circulated, and which form the principal if not the sole, reading of a great variety of persons, can hardly fail to have a considerable influence on national manners. It may be proper, therefore, to spend some time in examining the materials of which they are composed, and whether or not their tendency be favourable to the pub-

public improvement. The following may be given as a general outline of the manner in which these works are conducted.

A young gentleman and lady, paragons of beauty and excellence, meet accidentally with each other. Both are instantly seized with the most violent passion, over which reason possesses no kind of controul. The lover throws himself at the feet of his mistress, or, by expressive gestures, makes a sufficiently evident declaration of his sentiments. She, on her part, is equally enamoured; but is withheld by modesty, and by the necessity of lengthening out the story, from making an immediate confession. This is at last obtained; but, if the affair, as in ordinary cases, were to end here, the reader might have reason to complain of the scanty amusement afforded him. Obstacles must therefore be raised: inhuman parents, and detested rivals, must unite in opposing the completion of the lover's felicity. Embarrassments arising from want of fortune are generally resorted to as the means of placing an insuperable bar to their union. On a sudden, however, these are removed; wealth flows in from unexpected sources; friends are reconciled; rivals are killed or discarded; the two parties are married; upon which the scene closes, there being nothing more to be done or said.

The first thing that strikes us here is the perfection with which the leading characters are uniformly invested. So far as this circumstance operates, I have no doubt of its effects being on the whole beneficial. At the same time, it must be owned to be rather a vague and visionary kind of perfection, not very applicable to the purposes of active life. The accomplishments of person and manner form generally its most prominent features; any higher qualities appear only occasionally, and as appendages. The characters are drawn chiefly from that class of society which, raised above the necessity of following a profession for subsistence, is at the same time excluded from any concern in public affairs. It is seldom, therefore, that they are engaged in any active or useful employment; this, I believe would rather be considered as a disqualifying circumstance. They are represented as having nothing to do, and sauntering from one place to another in search of amusement.

This observation does not apply in the same degree to female characters, who, by nature and custom, are confined to the scenes of domestic life and social intercourse. It is only one part of their life, however, which enters into these compositions, and not that in which they have the most important duties to perform. The instruction conveyed by them must therefore be at least very limited.

The next circumstance to which we may advert, is their being so exclusively occupied by the passion of love. There seems no reason, indeed, why it should be excluded. Considering the force of this passion, and the intimate and lasting connection to which it leads, its due regulation cannot be considered as a matter of indifference. Still it must be allowed to occupy, in these narratives, a space out of all proportion greater than what really belongs to it. It has been doubted also, whether, in other respects, the direction which they tend to give it to be just or useful.

It is of importance that this passion should be pure, and should be confined within the limits prescribed by virtue, and by a regard to the welfare of society. And here the narratives in question seem liable to little objection. When compared with those which preceded them, and more particularly with those which,

which, during the last twenty or thirty years, have issued from the French press, they seem entitled even to considerable praise. In the latter point of view, indeed, it may be doubted, whether their merit be not diminished by the too frequent introduction of this passion. When it becomes, as these works tend to make it, not the occasional, but the great and constant, business of life, it must be more difficult to fix it constantly on any one object.

The next point is, that the lover should be well directed in the choice of this object. From the perusal of these works he will naturally be led to seek one possessed of every imaginable degree of perfection; but there are several dangers with which such a disposition is attended. For, as was formerly observed, though it be very desirable that a man should aim at this quality in himself, it is by no means equally so that he should require it from others. Allowance must here be made for that imperfection which will ever adhere to humanity. The nature of this perfection, too, consisting chiefly in beauty and superficial accomplishments, will be apt to draw off the attention from more lasting and valuable qualities. That ardour of passion, by which the lover invests his mistress with every perfection, and transforms her even into an object of adoration, can hardly be accompanied with any great degree of judgment and discrimination. Accordingly his love is generally sudden, formed at first sight, without any of the caution and deliberation requisite in a choice that involves so deeply the happiness of his future life.

Another circumstance, no less characteristic of the narratives in question, is that multitude of improbable incidents, unexpected meetings, and unhoped for deliverances, with which they are crowded. Upon these, perhaps, rests chiefly their popularity, and their wide circulation among the tasteless and illiterate. This subject has already been treated at some length; nor did there then appear to be any reason to approve of the practice. It tends to inspire a man with false views of human life, visionary expectations, and discontent with the real occurrences of his lot. Though the pleasure it affords is of a very low order, yet none is more apt, when much indulged in, to engross the mind entirely. It tends thus to take away all sensibility to higher beauties, as well as all disposition to apply to severer and more arduous studies.

Estimate of the NATURAL *and* TERRITORIAL *Productions of* FRANCE.

(*From "Tableaux de la France et de l'Angleterre." by M. Sabatier* *.)

1. *Agricultural Produce.*

LET us calculate according to the produce of the ancient tithes collected by the Clergy. Free of expence, the tithe amounted, for the clergy, at least to 70 or 80 millions. France, in consequence of the Revolution, has increased in territory and population at least one-fourth; the coun-

* This is a work, in answer to the celebrated one of M. Gentz, written under the auspices of the French Government, and may be considered as demi-official. In these circumstances, considerable allowance must no doubt be made for exaggeration. But we have also extracted a short passage, which gives an interesting view

tries which she has conquered were subjected to the tythe; which, taking the *minimum* of 70 millions, would fix the produce of the tythes at - - - - - L. 3,500,000

The Farmers of the Clergy had considerable profits on these speculations in consideration of the risks which they run, the expence of collection and the advances which they commonly made to the ecclesiastics, particularly the first year of their incumbency. I shall reckon these profits at 25 per Cent. - - - - - - - - - 875,000

4,375,000

which, strictly speaking, would make the produce of the cultivated territory be valued at 43,750,000. This receipt arose only from the large grains; the small grains, and the fruits, when they did not form a principal harvest, were exempted from the tythe, in the greater part of France. The animals produced upon the land were not subjected to any payment to the clergy, and in the places where they exacted a duty, it was very moderate. But the horses, mules, and sheep, which were extensively produced and even exported, oxen, butter, &c. &c. in short, every thing which serves for consumption, and which at all times has been one of the chief profits of cultivators, were subjected to no right of tythe at the time of harvest. Garden fruits, whatever was their extension, owed nothing to the tythe; lands newly cleared paid no duty for a considerable space of time. In many places, mushrooms, lucern, paid nothing. All these articles had a real value which may be added to the *minimum* of the produce of 43,750,000l. above calculated.

2. *Woods.*

National woods, . - - -	2,080,000
Woods belonging to communities, -	1,040,000
Woods belonging to private persons, - -	480,000
- - - - - -	3,600,000

3. *Mines.*

Pit-coal, worth annually at least, - -	1,920,000
Iron-works, reckoning only the cast iron, -	1,600,000
Lead (susceptible of a very great increase,) -	360,000
Silver, ...	12,000
Muriat of Soda, at least, . . .	600,000
. . . . .	4,492,000

In these productions are not comprised the sales of black lead, the calamines, coppers, antimony, manganeze, sulphats of iron and alum, the glass, the marble, the stones, plaster, chalk, the earths and bricks, nor those for our porcelains, and various kinds of pottery, nor the quantity of combustible fossil wood which we discover in a part of France. We may reasonably and surely believe ourselves undervaluing

view of the estimation in which that work is held in France, and of the state of public opinion there relative to this country. N. B. It is to this work we are indebted for the curious account of Parisian consumption inserted in our last.

ing the value of these different productions, when we estimate the mineral substances of France at 5,600,000l.

4. *Fisheries.*

Besides the very abundant fishery, which supplies our immediate consumption, that of dried and salted fish, especially on the Mediterranean, is also extremely advantageous: it consists in pilchards, anchovies, tunnies, mullets, botargo, (eggs dried or smoked, with mullets,) shell fish, &c. &c.; besides the consumption of this kind of fishery, which is diffused over all the countries of France, we supply with it all Italy, all Germany, and Switzerland. Our anchovies, our marine tunnies, &c. are very much sought after abroad, chiefly in Holland, and in England. These articles, by their good preparation, by the excellence of the original materials employed in them, and which are produced by the soil, such as oil for example, are preferred to those which Catalonia and the neighbourhood of Genoa furnish.

In general, 60,000 men are employed during the whole year in the fisheries on our coasts. This may give an idea of the importance of which this kind of production ought to be, both in fresh, and in salted fish. We may add, that, on the Mediterranean chiefly, this industry may be regarded as territorial and exclusive, since the other nations cannot produce the same kind of provision, the elements of which their seas do not furnish.

Manton and Monaco, Villefranche and Nice, Antibes and Frejus, Toulon and St Tropez, Marseilles and Cette, are the principal places where anchovies and sardines are salted; this second production is seen remarkably diffused over all the coasts. Our marine tunnies, our botargo, are also sent into all the cities, and these provisions are very much sought after.

I shall add to these productions, that of the very important coral fishery, which takes place in the seas of St Tropez, of the isles of Hieres, of Canne, of Frejus, in the gulf of Juan near Antibes, and in the seas of Corsica.

All the coast of the ocean produces also fresh, dried, and salted fish. Dieppe and Dunkirk are the principal cities which, in all times, have produced, in this kind of industry, as well as in that of distant fishery, herrings, cod, salmon, whales, and other fish producing oils.

The inhabitants of maritime cities, and chiefly of those situated on the Mediterranean, who do not in point of subsistence enjoy the same advantages as the inhabitants of the interior, supply the place of this food by fresh fish. It is very rare, for example, at Marseilles, whose population is from 112 to 120 thousand souls, not to see fresh fish eaten twice a day by every household, whatever be its degree of opulence.

112,000 individuals eating, one with another, at least half a pound of fresh fish, necessarily occasion a daily fishing of 56,000 lb. weight, which, at the medium price of 5d. per lb. suppose a daily expence of 1,075l. amounting, in the year, to 368,000l. The same calculation is applicable to Bourdeaux, to the other cities situated along the coast of the ocean, and the Mediterranean, whose consumption in fresh fish, by reason of their population, is immense: if then I extend it to 100 leagues of coast, and to cities situated in all this distance, if I fix my attention on the city of Paris, to what sum will not the value of fresh and of cured fish amount! (the author thinks not less than 2,000,000l.)

Obser-

Observations on the Work of M. Gentz.

(*From the Same. See note to last Article.*)

WORKS such as those of M. Gentz seduce all the instructed classes of society. "It is very difficult," says every one, "to give an answer to it; we do not see what reply can possibly be made: the thing is established on the clearest evidence: we could object to him only what France might be, and not what she is at this moment. Very well informed men have long since promised us a detailed answer. They must have had nothing plausible to oppose against such a work, since their labour has not yet made its appearance: you risk," say they to me, "greatly too much in this undertaking; the most severe criticism will instantly attack you; you must be very certain of your results, and perhaps you have not obtained very precise information." Such is the language held by many persons of great pretensions, when we undertake to discuss with them questions so important, and which interest in so particular a manner the prosperity of France.

But what is still more astonishing, we meet too often in society with men ill instructed, or, who have never given themselves the trouble of meditating a single instant upon France and its resources, who fall into an extacy at the very name of England. To hear them it seems that England must be considered like the Holy Ark on which a man could not even look without a crime. Others, who have never examined into subjects so abstract, and who, because you differ from them, treat you as an *optimist*, will not even listen to the arguments which it is so easy to oppose to their depreciating language.

I should think myself happy in being able to change their opinion, and to teach them by this discussion, that in all respects the preponderance ought to be in favour of their country. But will they read me? and if my labour were grounded upon other principles, would they not prefer it?

Biographical Memoirs of the Right Hon. Lord Nelson *of the* Nile, K. B.

THE family of Nelson has been long resident in the county of Norfolk. His Lordship's grandfather was rector of Hilborough, in that county; of which living the Nelsons for many years have been, and still are the patrons. His father is the Rev. Edmund Nelson, rector of Burnam Thorpe, and married, May 11th, 1749, Catherine, daughter of Maurice Suckling, D. D. Rector of Barsham, in Suffolk, Wooton in Norfolk, and one of the Prebendaries of Westminster, by whom (who died December 24th, 1767,) he had issue eight sons and three daughters.

Horatio Nelson was born at Burnam Thorpe in the year 1758. He received his education at the school of North Walsham, but no accounts have reached us of the events of his childhood, or of the progress he made in his studies. The bent of his genius towards the naval profession having early discovered itself, he left school at twelve years of age, and was received on board the Raisonable, 64 guns, by his maternal uncle, Captain Maurice Suckling.

During the month of April, in the year 1773, in consequence of an application to Lord Sandwich, from the Royal Society, a voyage of dis-

covery

covery towards the North Pole was undertaken by the Hon. Capt. C. Phips, afterwards Lord Mulgrave.

Although instructions were issued that no boys should be received on board, yet the enterprising mind of Horatio Nelson, rather than submit to be left behind, anxiously solicited to be appointed Coxswain to Capt. Lutwidge; who, being struck with the unsubdued spirit which he displayed for so arduous an undertaking, was at length prevailed on to receive him in that capacity.

On his return to England, in the month of October, 1773, Mr Nelson hearing that a squadron was fitting out for the East Indies, exerted his interest to be appointed to one of the ships. He was soon placed in the Sea Horse, of 20 guns, with that lamented veteran, the renowned Captain Farmer. In this ship, Mr Nelson was stationed to watch in the fore-top; whence, in time, he was placed on the quarter-deck.

Mr Nelson passed the professional order as Lieutenant, on the eight of April, 1777; and the next day received his commission, as second of the Lowestoffe, 32 guns, Captain William Locker; in this ship he arrived at Jamaica; but finding, that even a frigate was not sufficiently active for his glowing mind, he solicited an appointment to the command of a schooner, tender to the Lowestoffe; and in this small vessel eagerly availed himself of the opportunity of becoming a complete pilot for all the intricate passages through the Keys (islands,) situated on the northern side of Hispaniola.

Soon after the arrival of Rear-Admiral Sir Peter Parker at Jamaica, in the year 1778, he appointed Liutenant Nelson third of the Bristol, his flag ship; from which, by rotation, he became the first; and under Sir Peter Parker's flag, in the Bristol, concluded his service in the rank of a Lieutenant.

Captain Nelson obtained his post rank, on the 11th of June, 1779; and, during the 9 years he had been in the service, had, by keen observation, and incessant application to every part of his duty, not only become an able officer, but had also laid the foundation of being a most able pilot.

The first ship to which Captain Nelson was appointed, after his advance to post rank, was the Hinchinbroke. On the arrival of Count D'Estaing, at Hispaniola, with a numerous fleet and army, from Martinico, an attack on Jamaica was immediately expected; in this critical situation of the island, Captain Nelson was intrusted, both by the Admiral and General, with the command of the batteries at Port Royal. This was deemed the most important post in Jamaica, as being the key to the naval force of the town of Kingston, and to the seat of Government at Spanish town. During the month of January, 1780, an expedition being resolved on for the reduction of Fort Juan, on the river St John, in the Gulph of Mexico, Captain Nelson was appointed to command the naval department, and Major Polson the Military. In effecting this arduous service, Captain Nelson displayed his usual intrepidity: he quitted his ship, and superintended the transporting of the troops, in boats, three hundred miles up a river, which none but Spaniards, since the time of the Buccaneers, had ever navigated.

Major Polson bore ample testimony to General Dalbing of his colleague's great exertions, as well as gallantry, in this service; who, after storming an outwork of the enemy, situated on an island in the river, he constructed batteries, and fought the Spaniards. To Captain Nelson's conduct, our success in reducing Fort Juan is chiefly ascribed.

From

From the extreme fatigne Captain Nelson endured in this expedition, his health became visibly impaired. He was afterwards appointed to the Janus, then at Jamaica, and took his passage thither. On his arrival, captain Nelson received every attention and medical assistance; but his state of health visibly declining, he was obliged to return to England, in his Majesty's ship Lion, commanded by the Honourable William Cornwallis; through whose care and attention his life was again preserved. In the month of August, 1781, Captain Nelson was appointed to the command of the Albemarle; when his delicate constitution underwent a severe trial, by being kept the whole of the ensuing winter in the North Seas.

Captain Nelson sailed from Quebec, with a convoy to New York, in the month of October, 1782: at which place he joined the fleet under the command of Sir Samuel Hood; and, in November, sailed with him to the West Indies, where he continued actively employed until the Peace. Captain Nelson was soon afterwards ordered to England, being directed in his way to attend his Royal Highness Prince William Henry on his visit to the Havannah. At his arrival in England, the Albemarle was paid off at Portsmouth July 31st, 1783. During the autumn of this year, Captain Nelson went to France, where he continued until the spring of the year 1784, when he was appointed to the command of the Boreas frigate, of 28 guns, and was ordered to the Leeward islands.

From July, 1786, until that of June in the following year, Captain Nelson continued with the command, at the Leeward Islands, when at length he sailed for England: during the preceding winter, Prince William Henry visited this station, in the Pegasus frigate, to which his Royal Highness had been appointed Captain. The conduct of Captain Nelson, as commanding officer, gained him the esteem and friendship of the young Prince, which encreased with advancing years. In the month of March 1787, Captain Nelson married the truly amiable Frances Herbert Nesbit, widow of Doctor Nesbit, of the island of Nevis, daughter of William Herbert, Esq. Senior Judge, and niece to Mr Herbert, President of that Island: the bride was given away by Prince William Henry, now Duke of Clarence.

The Boreas frigate being paid off at Sheerness, on the 30th of November, 1787, Captain Nelson retired to enjoy the consolation of domestic happiness, at the parsonage-house, of Burnham Thorpe, which his father gave him for a place of residence: where, imitating Xenophon in the arrangement of his little farm at Scillus, Captain Nelson passed the interval of peace, in rural occupation, and solitude.

On the 30th of January, 1793, a day ever to be remembered in our annals, and which the page of Naval History will now mark with more peculiar regard, this distinguished character again came forward, to appear with new lustre, and to arrest the progress of anarchy. He was appointed to the Agamemnon, 64 guns, and was soon placed under the orders of that great man, and excellent officer, Lord Hood, then appointed to command in the Mediterranean.

The unbounded confidence which the Noble Admiral always reposed in Captain Nelson, manifests the high opinion which Lord Hood then entertained of his courage and ability to execute the arduous services with which he was entrusted: if baterries were to be attacked, or ships to be cut out of their harbours; if the hazardous landing of troops were to be effected, or difficult passages to be

be explored; we invariably find Horatio Nelson foremost on each occasion, with his brave officers, and his gallant crew of the Agamemnon.

At Toulon, and the celebrated victories atchieved at Bastia and Calvi, Lord Hood bore ample testimony to the skill and unremitting exertions of Captain Nelson: during the memorable siege of Bastia, he superintended the disembarkation of troops and stores.

At the siege of Calvi, (July and August 1794) he also distinguished himself in a conspicuous manner, when commanding an advanced battery of seamen on shore; and Lord Hood, on that occasion, as on every other, gave him a just tribute of applause. It was at this siege, that Captain Nelson lost the sight of his right eye, by a shot from the enemy's battery striking the upper part of that which he commanded; and driving, with prodigious force, some particles of sand against his face.

Lord Hood having left the Mediterranean in the month of October, 1794, Admiral, now Lord Hotham, on whom the command devolved, honoured Captain Nelson with equal confidence: he again distinguished himself in the actions with the French fleet of the thirteenth and fourteenth of March, and also on the thirteenth of July, 1795. Captain Nelson was afterwards appointed by Admiral Hotham to co-operate with the Austrian General, De Vins, at Vado Bay, on the coast of Genoa; in which service he continued during the whole time Admiral Hotham retained the command, until the month of November; when the latter was superseded by Sir John Jervis. In April 1796, the Commander in Chief so much approved of Captain Nelson's conduct, that he was directed to wear a distinguishing pendant; and in May he was removed from his old and favourite ship the Agamemnon, to the Captain, 74 guns; after having buffeted the former about, in every kind of service, during three years and a half: on the 11th of August a Captain was appointed under him.

From the month of April, until Oct. 1795, Commodore Nelson was constantly employed in the most arduous service, viz. the blockade of Leghorn, the taking of Fort Ferrajo, with the island of Caprea; and, lastly, in the evacuation of Bastia: whence having convoyed the troops in safety to Porto Ferrajo, he joined the Admiral in St Fiorenzo Bay, and proceeded with him to Gibraltar.

During the month of December, 1796, Commodore Nelson hoisted his broad pendant on board La Minerva frigate, Captain George Cockburn, and was dispatched with that ship, and La Blanche, to Porto Ferrajo, to bring the naval stores left there to Gibraltar, which the fleet at that time much wanted. On the passage thither, in the night of the seventeenth of December, 1796, the Commodore fell in with two Spanish frigates; he immediately attacked the ship which carried the poop-light, and directed the Blanche to bear down to engage the other: at forty minutes past ten at night, the Commodore brought his ship to close action, which continued, without intermission, until half past one: when La Sabina, of 40 guns, 28 eighteen-pounders on her main-deck, and 286 men, commanded by Captain Don Jacobo Stuart, struck to La Minerve. Captain Preston in La Blanche silenced the ship he had engaged, but could not effect possession, owing to three more ships heaving in sight.

On the 29th of January, 1797, Commodore Nelson sailed in La Minerve, from Porto Ferrajo, on his return to join Sir John Jervis; having on board Sir Gilbert Elliot (now Lord Minto,) late Viceroy of Corsica,

ca, with Lieut.-Col. Drinkwater, and others of Sir G. Elliot's suite; after reconnoitering the principal ports of the enemy in the Mediterranean, the Commodore arrived at Gibraltar a few days after the Spanish fleet had passed through the Straits of Carthagena.

Impatient to join Sir John Jervis, the Commodore remained only one day at Gibraltar; and, on the eleventh of February, in proceeding thence to the Westward, to the place of rendezvous, he was chaced by two Spanish line of battle ships, and fell in with their whole fleet off the mouth of the Straits.

The Commodore fortunately effected his escape, and joined the Admiral off Cape St Vincent, on the thirteenth of February; just in time to communicate intelligence relative to the force and state of the Spanish fleet; and to shift his pendant on board his former ship the Captain, 74 guns, Ralph W. Miller, Esq. Commander.

Commodore Nelson had not removed from La Minerve, to the Captain, many minutes, when, on the evening of the same day, the signal was thrown out for the British fleet to prepare for action; the ships were also directed to keep in close order during the night.

In the month of April, 1797, Sir Horatio Nelson hoisted his flag, as Rear-Admiral of the Blue, and was detached to bring down the garrison of Porto Ferajo. On the 27th of May, he shifted his flag from the Captain to the Theseus, and was appointed to the command of the inner squadron at the blockade of Cadiz. During this service, his personal courage, if possible, was more conspicuous than at any former period of his services. In the attack on the Spanish gun-boats (July the third 1797,) he was boarded in his barge, with only its usual complement of ten men and the coxswain, accompanied by Captain Freemantle.

The Commander of the Spanish gun-boats, Don Miguel Taryson, in a barge rowed by swenty-six oars, having thirty men including officers, made a most desperate effort to overpower Sir Horatio Nelson, and his brave companions. The conflict was long, and doubtful; they fought hand to hand with their swords: his faithful Coxswain, John Sykes, was wounded in defending the Admiral; and twice saved his life by parrying several blows that were aimed at him, and mortally wounding his adversaries. Eighteen of the Spaniards being killed, the Commandant and all the rest wounded, the Rear-Admiral, with his gallant barge's crew, succeeded in carrying this superior force.

During the night of the fifth of July, Sir Horatio Nelson ordered a second bombardment of Cadiz, which produced considerable effect on the town and among the shipping.

On the fifteenth of July, he was detached with a small squadron, to make a vigorous attack on the town of Santa Cruz, in the island of Teneriffe. The Rear-Admiral, on his arrival before the town, lost no time in directing a thousand men, including marines, to be prepared for landing from the ships, under the direction of the brave Captain Troubridge, of his Majesty's ship Culloden and Captains Hood, Thomson, Freemantle, Bowen, Miller, and Waller, who very handsomely volunteered their services. The boats of the squadron were accordingly manned, and the landing was effected in the course of a dark night. The party were in full possession of Santa Cruz for about seven hours. Finding it impracticable to storm the citadel, they prepared for their retreat, which the Spaniards allowed them to make unmolested, agreeable to the stipulations made with Captain Trou-

Troubridge. Sir Horatio Nelson in this attack lost his right arm by a cannon shot; and no less than two hundred and forty-six gallant officers, marines, and seamen, were killed, wounded, and drowned.

The life of Sir Horatio Nelson was providentially saved by Lieut. Nisbet his son-in-law, on this disastrous night; the Admiral received his wound soon after the detachment had landed, and, while they were pressing on with the usual ardour of British seamen, the shock caused him to fall to the ground, where, for some minutes, he was left to himself; until Mr Nisbet missing him had the presence of mind to return; when, after some search in the dark, he at length found his brave father-in-law, weltering in his blood, on the ground, with his arm shattered, and himself apparently lifeless. Lieutenant Nisbet having immediately applied his neck-handkerchief, as a tourniquet, to the Admiral's arm, carried him on his back to the beach; where, with the assistance of some sailors, he conveyed him in one of the boats, and put off to the Theseus, under a tremendous, though ill-directed fire, from the enemy's battery.

The splendid scene of Lord Nelson's life is now opening. On the 13th of April, 1798, he was detached from Earl St Vincent's fleet, in pursuit of the French to the coast of Egypt. The French fleet was discovered by Capt. Samuel Hood, of the Zealous; the action commenced at sun-set. The Goliah, Capt. T. Foley, and the Zealous, Capt. Hood, had the honour to receive the first fire of the enemy.--- The shores of the Bay of Aboukir were soon lined with spectators, who beheld the approach of the English, and the awful conflict of the hostile fleets, in silent astonishment.

Sir Horatio Nelson, as Rear-Admiral of the Blue, carried the blue flag, at the mizen; but, from a standing order of Sir John Jervis, the Commander in Chief, the squadron, wore the white, or St George's Ensign in the action; and it is remarkable, that this occasioned the display of the cross upon the renowned and ancient coast of Egypt.

A most animated fire was opened from the Vanguard, which ship covered the approach of those in the rear: in a few minutes every man stationed at the first six guns in the fore part of the Vanguard's deck, were all down, killed or wounded, and one gun in particular was repeatedly cleared. Sir Horatio Nelson was so entirely resolved to conquer, or to perish in the attempt, that he led into action, with six ensigns or flags, viz. red, white, and blue, flying in different parts of the rigging; he could not even bear to reflect on the possibility of his colours being carried away by a random shot from the enemy.

According to the information we have been able to collect from the officers who were present, it appears that the flag-ship of Admiral Bruyes, L'Orient, was certainly subdued before she blew up; and we insert this as an important fact; it was even the opinion of many that she had previously struck.

The severe wound which Sir Horatio Nelson received, was supposed to have proceeded from langridge shot, or a piece of iron; the skin of his forehead, being cut with it at right angles, hung down over his face. Captain Berry, who happened to stand near, caught the Admiral in his arms. It was Sir Horatio's first idea, and that of every one that he was shot through the head. On being carried into the cock-pit, where several of his gallant crew were stretched, with their shattered limbs, and mangled wounds, the surgeon, with great anxiety, immediately came to attend on the Admiral. No, replied the hero, *I will take my turn with my*

ny brave followers!—The agony of his wound encreasing, he became convinced that the idea he had long indulged of dying in battle, was now about to be accomplished. He immediately therefore sent for his Chaplain, the Rev. Mr Comyns, and begged of him to remember him to Lady Nelson; and having signed a commission, appointing his friend, the brave Hardy, commander of the Mutine brig, to the rank of Post Captain in the Vanguard. Admiral Nelson took an affectionate leave of Captain Louis, who had come by his desire on board; and then with the utmost composure resigned himself to death.

When the surgeon came to examine the wound, it evidently appeared that it was not mortal: this joyful intelligence quickly circulated through the ship. As soon as the painful operation of dressing was over, Admiral Nelson immediately sat down, and that very night wrote the celebrated official letter which appeared in the Gazette. He came on deck just time enough to observe the conflagration of L'Orient.

Captain Benjamin Hallowel, of the Swiftsure, who had ever been on terms of the most intimate friendship with Sir Horatio Nelson, finding his brother officers eager to outvie each other in sending various presents to the Admiral, that had been made from the wreck of L'Orient, actually ordered his carpenter to make a coffin, solely from the wreck both as to wood and iron. His orders were punctually obeyed; and one being finished with considerable elegance from the materials of L'Orient's main-mast, it was presented to the Admiral with an affectionate and polite letter. Sir Horatio Nelson highly appreciated the present of this brave officer; and for some months had it placed upright in his cabin.—At length, by the tears and entreaties of an old servant, the Admiral was prevailed on to allow its being removed. It is now in the care of an undertaker in Brewer-street, and will doubtless accompany the gallant chief to his grave.

It is unnecessary to dwell upon the events of this victory. It resuscitated Europe, it released Egypt, and raised the honour of the British flag in the eyes of all nations.

Lord Nelson was now regarded as the safeguard of the kingdom, and the prop of the national glory. It is to him we are indebted for the victory of Copenhagen, and the dissolution of the formidable confederacy of the North of Europe.

We pass from this scene to the most glorious epoch of his life,—the recent victory, which at once excites our admiration and regret, and mixes our transport with the most unbounded grief. In this last act of his life, his conduct was splendid and magnanimous beyond example; equally pious and brave, deserving success, and obtaining it; he died in the fullness of glory, bequeathing to his country a victory which will probably be more valued in its effects by future ages than by the present; for our posterity, whilst they acknowledge it as the basis of their security, and the monument of ancient valour, will not have to mingle with their triumphs the poignant recollection that it was obtained by the loss of a man, whom their ancestors had personally seen and adored.

When Nelson found that by his manœuvres he had placed the enemy so that they could not avoid an engagement, he displayed the utmost animation, and his usual confidence of victory; he said to Capt. Hardy and the other officers who surrounded him on the quarter deck, "Now they cannot escape us; I think we shall at least make sure of twenty of them.——I shall probably lose a leg, but that will be purchasing a victory cheaply."

The

The Victory, his Lordship's ship, being lashed to the Santissima Trinidada, his Lordship was entirely exposed, not only to the fire of the cannon, but likewise to the musketry from the tops, from whence a constant firing was kept up. He wore the insignia of the Bath, of the Crescent, and of the other Orders, the honourable rewards of the glorious exploits he had atchieved. So splendid a mark could not fail to attract the notice of the enemy, and Capt. Hardy, alarmed for his safety, repeatedly entreated him from the commencement of the action to change his coat; but his mind was too much occupied with the scene to think of personal danger. —About the middle of the action, his Lordship's secretary, Mr Scott, was killed at his side, being cut in two by a chain-shot; and, shortly after, a musket ball, fired from the tops of the Santissima Trinidada, grazed his Lordship's shoulder, and, entering his left breast, passed through his lungs. The hero instantly fell. He was immediately carried below, and the surgeons pronounced the wound mortal. His Lordship lived about an hour, during the whole of which time he remained perfectly collected, and displayed the same heroic magnanimity in the arms of death, that had marked his conduct in every action of his glorious life. A few minutes before he expired, he ordered Captain Hardy to be called to him; when the Captain came, he asked how many of the enemy's ships had struck? the Captain answered that as nearly as he could ascertain, Fifteen Sail of the Line had struck their Colours. His Lordship, then, with that fervent piety, which as strongly marked his character, as skill and courage, returned thanks to the Almighty; then turning to Capt. Hardy, he said, "I know I am dying. I could have wished to survive to breathe my last upon British ground, but the will of God be done!" In a few moments he expired.—The last signal Lord Nelson made was, such as cannot, and never will be forgot—it was by telegraph—"That England expected every man would do his duty." Lord Nelson, just before his dissolution, spoke in raptures of the event of the day, and sent his regards to Admiral Collingwood, desiring "*That he would make his affectionate* FAREWELL *to all his Brother Seamen throughout the Fleet!*" Thus died, in the 47th year of his age, the greatest Commander that ever adorned the British Navy, leaving behind him—*clarum et venerabile nomen gentibus*—a name dear to Great Britain, and an example of heroism, that will inspire his gallant companions in arms to emulate his virtues, and live in the remembrance of a grateful posterity.

It may excite some surprise, that the Combined Fleet, though so much superior in number, should venture to meet a fleet commanded by Lord Nelson, from whom they had fled over one half of the globe, panic struck at his name, when he had only eleven sail of the line. We understand, that the scarcity of provisions rendered it impossible for them to stay much longer in Cadiz. Orders were given to Villeneuve, that he must risque an action, should he perceive any material diminution of the English Fleet. From a private letter, transmitted some time ago, from his Lordship, it appeared, that he had intelligence of these orders, and formed his plan accordingly. This accounts for the expectation entertained, for some days past, in this country, of important news from Cadiz. When his Lordship dispatched Admiral Louis, in the beginning of last month, for provisions and water to Tetuan, with seven sail of the line and some frigates, he expected, of course, that the French Admiral would come out to give him battle. He then communicated his plan of attack to all his Captains, who answered, unanimously, that the

plan

plan was so wisely concerted, it must succeed; and they would all pledge their lives for the result. His Lordship, on receiving this answer, declared it was one of the happiest circumstances of his life.

His Lordship's titles were Viscount Nelson, and Duke of Bronti.—The United Parliament voted him a pension of 3000l. per annum, for his own life, and his two next heirs.—The East India Company presented him with 10,000l.—The Grand Signior gave him, as a mark of obligation and esteem, a diamond aigrette, and a pelice, value 4,000l.—From the Emperor of Russia he received a diamond box, worth 2,500l.—From the King of Naples he received presents to the value of 5000l. with the Dukedom of Bronti, and an estate of the value of 3000l. per annum.—In a word, every sovereign of Europe, every city of note, or commercial company of credit, requested him to accept something as a mark of their esteem. The victories which Lord Nelson atchieved were considered as not being conferred upon his own country solely, but upon the whole society of Europe.—They were all indeed indebted to him, and it is but justice to add, that they acknowledged it.

Lord Nelson, after his last return from the west Indies, had frequently expressed to his intimate friends, that life had almost become burthensome and indifferent to him, on account of the constant pain he felt from the numerous wounds he had received, and that his principal desire of living was, that he might have an opportunity of meeting on his proper element once more the enemies of his country, and declaring his perfect confidence and belief, that whenever he should next encounter them, that either he would return to his country a lifeless corpse, or that he would bring the greatest part of his opponent's fleet into a British port.

It is worthy of remark, that he had before gained the highest honour in grappling with the Santissima Trinidada, in the action of the 14th of February, 1797, off Cape St. Vincent. She was the largest ship in the world, carried 136 guns, and had four decks. Lord Nelson ordered his own ship to be carried along-side his old acquaintance, as he called her, and she was lashed to her.

As a Senator, the greatly lamented Nelson was, as far as he had an opportunity of coming forward, highly respectable. He several times addressed the House, and was always heard by their Lordships, not only with the most respectful, but the most earnest attention. On the occasion of the Thanks of the House being voted to Lords Hutchinson, Keith, and others, the conquerors of the French in Egypt, Lord Nelson warmly supported the proposition; and, in a luminous speech detailed to the House his information respecting the views and objects of the French in endeavouring to establish themselves in Egypt and Syria; and his opinions as to the probable results of their successes, to the Turkish Empire, and the British possessions in Asia. In the very long and interesting debate respecting the definitive treaty of Amiens, he rose at four o'clock in the morning, to deliver his sentiments upon that important topic, and spoke for nearly half an hour. His Lordship was, generally, in favour of the treaty; but the principal point in his speech regarded the isle of Malta, on the importance of which great stress had been laid.—He did not think the isle itself, as a naval station, of much importance to Great Britain; as from it the enemy's fleet at Toulon could not be watched; but, he considered it as of the last importance to this country, that Malta should be preserved from falling into the hands of the French. On the opening of the Session in November, 1802, his Lordship, in an impressive speech,

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seconded the Motion for the Address to his Majesty. It was the last time this illustrious and never to be forgotten hero delivered his sentiments in the House of Lords.

Scottish Review.

An Essay on Naval Tactics, Systematical and Historical. With explanatory Plates. In Four Parts. By John Clerk, Esq. of Eldin, Fellow of the Society of Scottish Antiquaries, and of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. Second Edition. Edinburgh, Constable & Co. London, Longman & Rees. 4to. 1804.

(Abridged from the Edinburgh Review.)

A FEW copies of the first part of this valuable Essay, were printed and distributed among the author's friends, in the beginning of the year 1782. It was reprinted and published in 1790; the second, third, and fourth parts were added in 1797; and the work is now republished entire, with a preface, explaining the origin of our author's discoveries in Naval Tactics.

Mr Clerk's merit would have been sufficiently conspicuous, had he merely discovered this concealed system of French tactics, which, during three successive wars, had escaped the penetration, or at least had eluded the skill of our naval commanders. But he has also taught us how to counteract this system, and to bring the enemy, in every situation, to a close engagement, in which the superiority of our seamen might be successfully exerted. Instead of the former erroneous mode of attack, the system which he has substituted possesses this peculiar merit, that it cannot avail our enemies even when divulged. That innate spirit and habitual skill, which have rendered our seamen superior in every close encounter, must first be communicated to our enemies, before the two modes of attack which he proposes, and which have been successfully adopted, from windward and from leeward, can be employed against us even upon equal terms.

The trials of Mathews, Byng, Keppel, and Palliser, had been instituted to punish the authors, if not to discover the causes, of our miscarriages by sea. During the whole of these trials, there was no idea, nor indeed the most distant surmise entertained, that the established modes of attack were in themselves injudicious, and incapable of being made effectual. Our officers were eminently distinguished by their gallantry and seamanship; but they had hitherto bestowed no adequate degree of attention upon naval tactics. The truth undoubtedly is, that the first idea of cutting the line originated with Mr Clerk. The outlines of his mode of attack from leeward are contained in his observations upon Keppel's engagement, which were written soon after the 27th of July 1778, and communicated to a few friends.

"The investigation," he observes, "of many things in this engagement, which to me seemed to be palpable blunders, and most important, roused a desire which could not be resisted, and hurried me on to put in writing a number of strictures, accompanied with drawings and plans, containing sketches of what might have been attempted in this new kind of rencounter of fleets upon contrary tacks, more particularly applicable to this attack, as it was from the leeward, which, after communicating to friends, naval officers, and others in my neighbourhood, copies were sent to London.

"I

"In January 1780, when I was in London, being fully impressed with the importance of the naval ideas which long had been working in my imagination, and in consequence of the strictures on Lord Keppel's engagement sent the year before, some appointments, for the purpose of farther communication on this subject, were made by my friends. Among the first of these, was an appointment with Mr Richard Atkinson, the particular friend of Sir George Rodney, who was then in London, and was immediately to set out to take the command of the fleet in the West Indies. At this meeting, the whole of my acquisitions on the subject of Naval Tactics, for many years back, was discussed. I communicated to Mr Atkinson the theories of attack from both the windward and the leeward; the first as contained in the first part of this Essay; the last as contained in the second part, now published a second time. I particularly explained my doctrine of cutting the enemy's line, &c. as set forth in both first and second parts. I also produced the paper of strictures on Lord Keppel's rencounter of the 27th of July, which contained all my general ideas on the subject of Naval Tactics. All this Mr Atkinson undertook to communicate to Sir George Rodney, which he could have no difficulty in doing, as I left in his custody sketches, made according to my usual method of demonstration, together with the necessary explanations.

"From the best authority, I have been informed that Lord Rodney himself at all times acknowledged the communication; and having, from the first, approved of my system, declared, even before he left London, that he would strictly adhere to it in fighting the enemy." Pref. p. vii.

In a subsequent note Mr Clerk informs us,

"That the author being in London in January 1780, many discussions were held, at the desire, and in presence of the same friends, as well for improving upon, as for the communicating of, these and other ideas on Naval Tactics, and particularly on one occasion, by appointment with an officer of most distinguished merit: That they were afterwards intended to be inserted in the first edition of this Essay, printed January 1. 1782, as being applicable to the two similar rencounters of Lord Rodney, of the 15th and 19th of May 1780, as well as to this of the 27th of July, where the adverse fleets had passed each other on contrary tacks. But it was afterwards thought proper then to omit them, as it was conceived it might be of prejudice to the other parts of the subject to advance any thing doubtful, no example of cutting an enemy's line, in an attack from the leeward, before that time, having been given." p. 103.

We have long understood that this officer of distinguished merit was the late Sir Charles Douglas, first Captain to Lord Rodney, to whom there can be no doubt that our author's system and plans of attack, had been communicated by the intervention of mutual friends, previous to his departure for the West Indies. In the engagement off Martinico, April 17th, 1780, it was evidently his first intention, to execute our author's mode of attack from windward, against the rear of the enemy; but when that was exchanged for an attack upon the whole line, his fleet was baffled as usual, and disabled from pursuit.

"In his official dispatches describing the battle, there is the following remarkable passage: "At forty-five minutes after six in the morning, I gave notice, by public signal, that my intention was to attack the enemy's rear with my whole force."

"This was a language altogether new, either from Admiral Rodney, or any of his predecessors: and as it was the first instance in which a British Admiral had ventured to deviate from the old practice, I could not help immediately ascribing it to the communications I had made to Mr Atkinson, as mentioned before. Elated as I was by the above passage, I was disappointed by another in the same letter. "At fifty minutes after eleven A. M., I made the signal for every ship to bear down, and steer for her opposite in the enemy's line, agreeable to the 21st Article of the

the Additional Fighting Instructions." Pref. p. ix.

In the subsequent engagements of the 15th and 19th of May, his Lordship still hesitated to execute a new mode of attack; and, during a short and distant cannonade upon opposite tacks, he passed to leeward of the French fleet, which had weathered his van. Upon the 12th of April 1782, the British fleet was still to leeward, and the two fleets were on opposite tacks. The van bore away along the opposite line; and had it been followed by the centre, nothing memorable would have been atchieved that day. But the Formidable, the Admiral's ship in the centre, kept close to the wind. On perceiving an opening near the centre of the enemy, Rodney broke through at the head of the rear division, and gave the first example of cutting the line. All the consequences predicted by our author immediately ensued. The rear of the French fleet was driven to leeward in the utmost confusion, and torn to pieces by a raking fire. The van and centre, instead of attempting to rejoin their rear, fled in different directions, under a press of sail. The most unbounded praise is undoubtedly due to the gallant Rodney; nor can it detract in the least from his merit, that he was unable to avail himself to the utmost of a mode of attack never practised before. His van, unprepared pathaps to improve the attack, continued to stretch and to tack to windward, leaving an opening thro' which the rear of the enemy was permitted to escape. Abandoning the proper object of attack, namely, the enemy's rear, the proximity of which would have rendered its destruction unavoidable, he directed the pursuit of his whole fleet against the distant van; and, after a chace of five leagues, which continued till sunset, five ships of the line were captured, but the rest were preserved by the approach of night.

From this first execution of our author's system, a new æra has been fixed in the history of our naval transactions. During three successive wars, no decisive engagement had almost ever happened, till Rodney, in the execution of our author's system gave the first example of cutting the enemy's line. Since that period, no engagement has ever proved indecisive; and, with the exception of the battle of the Nile, where the French fleet was at anchor, the same manœuvre has been uniformly practised with the same success. Three days before Lord Howe's distinguished victory on the 1st of June 1793, the signal was twice given (the first, we believe, that ever was given) for the British fleet to leeward to tack in succession, to cut and pass through the opposite line; but from the misconduct of the Cæsar, in neglecting to keep to the wind, the Admiral's ship in the centre, with her two seconds only, cut the line, while the rest of the fleet passed to leeward, having tacked before they were sufficiently advanced. On the 1st of June, the Queen Charlotte, Lord Howe's ship, cut the French fleet in the centre, between the Admiral's ship and her second: and when the two fleets were thus intermixed together, the superiority of our British seamen decided the event of that important day. So sensible were the French of the cause of our victory, that, if we recollect right, the Convention, upon the report of Jean Bon St André, passed a decree of death against that captain who should suffer the line to be cut.

In Lord St Vincent's engagement on the 14th of February 1797, to which the perpendicular attack, or attack at right angles, (p. 194.) seems to allude, the Spanish fleet, amount-

amounting to twenty-seven sail of the line, was discovered at day-break extending from windward. By carrying a press of sail, his Lordship, with fifteen ships of the line, "disregarding the regular system," intersected and cut off the division to windward, of which four were taken, before the remainder of the fleet to leeward could return to their relief.

In Lord Duncan's victory off Camperdown, his Lordship, on discovering the Dutch fleet to leeward, bore down, not in a line of battle abreast, but in two divisions or perpendicular lines; and his attack was directed, not, as formerly, against the enemy's van, but, according to Mr Clerk's system, against the centre and rear. His own division cut the line between the eighth and ninth ships. Onslow's division passed between the fourteenth and fifteenth ships from the van; and while the former, or perhaps the Venerable and her two seconds kept the van at bay, the rest engaged with the centre and rear. By departing from the customary line of battle, and confining the attack, or the chief force, to a portion of the enemy's line, six ships of the van escaped; but the centre and rear, with the exception of a single ship, were overpowered and taken.

In contemplating the beautiful simplicity and unquestioned efficacy of Mr Clerk's system, it is peculiarly pleasing to reflect, that it is constructed upon principles not less congenial than honourable to the character of the nation for whose use it was intended. This system does not consist in any trick or manœuvre, by which courage may be rendered unnecessary, or gallantry decoyed to its destruction; on the contrary, it proceeds upon the proud presumption, that we shall certainly beat our enemies if we can only get near enough to grapple with them: and its sole object is to give the valiant an opportunity of fair fighting, to counteract the shifting policy of a wily adversary, and to ensure a fair field for the display of courage, discipline, and perseverance in strenuous and decisive contest.

We cannot dismiss this article altogether from our consideration, without suggesting it as a sort of national reproach, that the author of this most magnificent invention——this great engine of national security and glory——should be left without any other reward than that satisfaction and consolation of which he speaks with so modest a triumph in the passage just quoted from his preface. Those feelings, we do not doubt, are enough for him; but they are not enough for the country which has benefited by his exertions. The nation at large is indebted to his genius, and should be proud and forward to acknowledge and to discharge the obligation. His situation in life, we understand, renders him independent of patronage, and his character leads him to disdain any honour that is not offered to his acceptance. It is a public duty, however, to anticipate the claims of public merit, and to confer the highest distinction upon those who have been its most extensive benefactors. It is this spirit of enlightened munificence that is in truth 'the cheap defence of nations,' and ensures the regular production and firm allegiance of all the talents and the virtues by which a people becomes prosperous and renowned. When peerages and pensions are voted with a prudent liberality to every admiral who leads British seamen into battle, is it not humiliating to consider, that the great inventor of Naval Tactics has received no tribute of national approbation or applause? While the humblest of his disciples, the most mechanical interpreter of his instructions, is elevated to the highest pinnacle of popularity and fortune, is it not unaccountable, that

that their acknowledged preceptor should be permitted to fall into neglect and oblivion, and to grow old, without being visited by one ray of public acknowledgment or distinction?

(For List of New Books and Scottish Literary Notices, see page 815.)

Books *and* Pamphlets *published in* London *in* October 1805.

Anatomy.

A Manual of Anatomy and Physiology. By Thomas Luxmoore. Foolscap 8vo. 8s.6d. boards.

Antiquities.

A History of the County of Brecknock, by Theophilus Jones. Vol. I. royal 4to. Maps and plates. 2l. 15s.

Architectural Antiquities of Great Britain. Part II. By John Briton. 4to. large Paper 16s. small 10s. 6d. sewed.

Architecture.

Farm Buildings; or Rural Economy, containing Designs for Cottages, Farm Houses, Lodges, Farm Yards, &c. &c. with appropriate Scenery to each, with Plates. By William Barber. 4to. 10s. 6d. sewed.

Biography.

The Life of General Washington. Vol. IV. 4to 1l. 11s. 6d. 8vo. 10s. 6d. boards.

A Biographical, Historical, and Chronological Dictionary, a new and enlarged Edition. By John Watkins, L. L. D. 8vo. 15s. boards.

Botany.

The Botanist's Guide through England and Wales. By D. Turner, F.R.S. and L. S. &c.: and L. W. Dillwynn, F. R. S. and L. S. 2 vols. 8vo. 14s. boards.

Commerce.

The Nature and Properties of Wool, illustrated by a Description of the English Fleece. By John Luccock, Woolstapler. 12mo. 5s. 6d. boards.

The Conveniences, Principles, and Method of keeping Accounts with Bankers in the Country and in London. In two parts. By William Lowrie. 8vo. 10s. 6d. bds.

Domestic Economy.

The Laundress' Check Book; or Complete Family Washing Book. 1s. 3d.

Distilling.

A Practical Treatise on Brewing, Distilling, and Rectification, with the Doctrine of Fermentation, in which the London Practice of brewing Porter, Ale, Table Beer, &c. is given. By R. Shannon, M. D. 4to. 2l. 12s. 6d. boards.

Drama.

Youth, Love, and Folly. A comic Opera, as performing at the Theatre Royal Drury-lane. By Mr Dimond, jun. 1s. 6d.

Education.

The Book of Ranks, describing the various Stations of British Society, with twenty coloured plates. Price 5s. half-bound.

Fine Arts.

An Account of the British Institution, containing a Copy of the Bye-Laws, a List of the Subscribers, and Extracts from the Minutes of the Proceedings of the Committees and General Meetings. 1s.

Law.

The Trial, in an Action of Indemnity, Chuter *versus* Bunn. Taken in Short Hand by Mr Gurney.

The Housekeeper's Guide, and Lodger's adviser. By John Irwing Maxwell. 1s.

Medicine.

Innoculation for the Small-Pox Vindicated, and its superior Efficacy and Safety to the Practice of Vaccination, clearly proved. By George Lipscombe, Surgeon. 2s.

A System of Arrangement and Discipline for the Medical Department of Armies. By Robert Jackson, M. D. 8vo. 7s. boards.

Memoirs of the Medical Society of London. Vol. VI. 8vo. 12s. bds.

An Address to the Medical Practitioners of Ireland on the Subject of the Cow-Pock. By Sam. Labatt, M. D. 8vo. 3s. 6d. sewed.

An Answer to Dr Moseley, containing a Defence of Vaccination. By John Ring, Surgeon. 8vo. 6s. bds.

Remarks on the Report of M. Chaptal to the Consuls of the former Government of France; with an Examination of the Claim of M. Guyton de Morveau to the Discovery of the Power

Power of the Mineral Acid Gas on Contagion. By J. Carmichael Smyth, M. D. 8vo. 1s. 6d.

The Modern practice of Physic. By Edward Goodman Clarke, M. D. 8vo. 9s. boards.

Critical Reflections on several important Practical points relative to the Cataract, comprehending an Account of a new and successful Method of couching particular Species of that Disease. By Samuel Cooper.

A Reply to Dr J. Carmichael Smyth, containing Remarks on his Letter to Mr Wilberforce, and a further Account of the Discovery of the Power of Mineral Acids, in a state of Gas, to destroy Contagion. By John Johnstone, M. D.

Military.

Observations on National Defence, and on the Means of rendering more effective the Volunteer Force of Great Britain. 1s.

Miscellanies.

A Catalogue of Books in various Languages. By A. Collins, Change Alley. 1s.

Letters between the Rev. James Granger, M. A. and many of the most eminent literary Men of his Time. 8vo. 10s. 6d. boards.

The Critical Bee, or Beauties of New Publications. No. I. 18mo. 1s.

Sketches and Observations on the Necessity and Importance of early Tuition in the art of Dancing. By G. Ware, jun. 3s.

Fables, Ancient and Modern, adapted for the Use of Children from three to eight Years of Age. By Edward Baldwin, Esq. 2 vols. 12mo. 8s.

Natural History.

Animal Biography, consisting of Anecdotes of Animals, extracted from upwards of one thousand Authors, the third Edition revised. In three vols. 8vo. 30s. bds.

Novels.

Ferdinand Fitz Ormond; or the Fool of Nature. By Mrs Temple. 5 vols. 12mo. 1l. 1s. bds.

The Mysterious Protector. 2 vols. 12mo. 7s. boards.

The Count de Valmont; or the Errors of Reason, translated from the French. 3 vols. 12mo. 13s. 6d. boards.

Memoirs of Bryan Perdue. By Thomas Holcroft. 3 vols. 12mo. 15s. boards.

A Sailor's Friendship and a Soldier's Love. 2 vols. 12mo. 8s. boards.

Tales. By Madame de Montolieu. 3 vols. 10s. 6d.

Rashleigh Abbey; or the Ruin of the Rock. By R. Sicklemore. 3 vols. 12s. sewed.

Politics.

War in Disguise; or the Frauds of the Neutral Flags. 4s. 6d.

An Inquiry into the Causes of the Decline and Fall of Wealthy and Powerful Nations. Designed to shew how the Prosperity of the British Empire may be prolonged. By William Playfair. 4to. 1l. 11s. 6d.

Patriotism; or the Love of our Country. An Essay illustrated by Examples from Ancient and Modern History. By William Frend. 8vo. 7s. boards.

Poetry.

A Selection of Poems, designed chiefly for Schools and Young Persons. By Joseph Cottle. 4s.

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LITERARY

Literary Intelligence, English and Foreign.

DR George Gregory has undertaken a new Cyclopædia, which is to be completed in twelve months; the whole making twelve parts, or two large and elegant quarto volumes, with one hundred Copper-plates, by Mr Heath and Mr Porter. In his Prospectus Dr G. observes, that a Dictionary of Arts and Sciences, in a compendious form, sufficiently copious without being prolix, accurate but not diffuse, divested of all superfluous matter, compressing rather than copying what has been done by others, and exhibiting a clear but concise view of the present state of the various branches of human knowledge, has long been a most desireable object to the English reader. The immediate advantages promised to the purchasersers are,

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3d, That it will be printed so as to correspond with the quarto editions of Dr Johnson's Dictionary; and the possessors of both works will thus have, in four quarto volumes, and at a moderate expence, all the literary aid which the English student or reader can possibly require.

J. S. Stewart, Esq. of Belfast, has a poem nearly ready for publication, intitled the Pleasures of Love.

Sir Henry Englefield is about to publish a second edition of his Walk through Southampton, with large additions.

The Bishop of Landaff is printing a new edition of his Apology for Christianity, and his Apology for the Bible, in one volume octavo, to which he will add Two Sermons in Defence of Revealed Religion.

Dr E. D. Clarke has in the press a work entitled, Mineralogy, or an easy and simple Method of arranging the Substances of the Mineral Kingdom into Classes, Orders, Genera, Species, and Varieties, according to their Distribution on the Surface of the Globe.

Dr Aiken has in the press, shortly to be published, a work intitled "Geographical Delineations, or a compendious View of the Natural and Political State of all parts of the Globe." 2 vols. small 8vo.

Mr Gladwin of Bengal, the celebrated author of the Persian Monshee, and other valuable Works on Eastern literature, has at length, after a laborious study of many years, and with the assistance of the most learned native Orientalists, completed his great Persian Dictionary, which, besides a multiplicity of words not to be found in Richardson or Meninski, contains above thirty thousand words, with examples, taken from the best poets and philological writers, the Jehangiri, Borhan Kata, and other dictionaries. From Mr Gladwin's perfect knowlege of all the terms used in the courts of law, the diplomatic, civil, and military departments, this work will be found equally useful to the young cadet or writer going out to India, as to the critical student at home.

Mr Gladwin has also prepared for the press Illustrations of the Bostan, Beharistan, Ayar-danesh, and the Letters of Abul'fuzl, adapted to the use of the students of Fort-William College; and he has begun to print the Gulistan of Sadi, in the original Persian, with a literal translation, and a complete analysis of every word, Arabic and Persian, which occurs in that celebrated work. This will form a large quarto volume, and is printed at the Hindoostanee press in Calcutta, a new fount of Arabic and Persian types having been provided expressly for this publication.

Mr Snape will shortly publish a Treatise on Practical Farriery, in which new methods of cure will be proposed for some of the most formidable disorders incident to horses.

A work will soon appear by Mr G. Dyer, of Exeter, on the Restoration of the

the Ancient Modes of bestowing Names on the Rivers, Hills, Vallies, Plains, and Settlements of Britain, in which nearly all the explanations given to these by Verstegan, Skinner, Vallancey, Bryant, Borlase, Whitaker, Pryce, Macpherson, and other etymologists, are shewn to be unfounded.

Dr Anderson, of Madras, has published in the Madras Gazette the following Letter, which he had lately received from Manilla, announcing the formation of a Literary Society in that city:

"There is lately instituted here, under the immediate protection of Government, a Literary Society, to which they have done me the honour to appoint me Secretary. The intention of this Society is to produce a Journal every month, treating of the different branches of useful sciences of the Phillipine Islands, in order to encourage industry. Each will begin with an Historical Extract of these Islands since the commencement of their establishment by the Spaniards, drawn from the most approved authors on this subject, deprived of all superstition in the ancient relations. After that they will speak of the three kingdoms, the animal, the vegetable, and the mineral. Agriculture will occupy a great space; and commerce and industry will furnish the Journal with something upon navigation. A few sheets will be reserved for the remarkable events of every description which may have occurred, with observations on their different accidents. This is nearly the plan, which you will be able to judge more of by the Prospectus, which I shall have the honour of sending to you by the first opportunity, but it is at present in the press, and will not appear before the end of the month. The Society, wishing to acquire all the information and light which can tend to render their work more useful, and at the same time enter into into a correspondence with the other societies, who are occupied by the same views, have requested me, and in particular the President, Don Domingo Govena, to inform the Society at Madras of their intentions by this opportunity, until they can do it more formally by sending the Prospectus of their Journal. Not knowing any of the other members of this Society excepting you, Sir, I take the liberty to request you will engage the learned Members of your assembly in favour of this infant society,—*Friends of Luconia*—and engage them to admit with benevolence the request to enter into correspondence, and make known to this infant in the cradle their lights, their works, and in fine, to assist it with their succour, that it may one day be enabled to tread in the steps of its masters. I cannot help being extremely flattered, Sir, by a commission which brings to my recollection a person of your merit, and which will often give me the opportunity to assure you of the sentiments of respect and high consideration with which

"I have the honour to be, Sir,

"Your very humble and very
Manilla, obedient servant,
10*th Feb.* 1804. "J. M, Dayot."

An Act of Parliament was obtained during the last session for powers to make *underneath the Thames* a communication, by means of a tunnel or archway, for foot-passengers, and a larger one for carriages. The site chosen for the opening of the foot-passage is a little to the west of the London Docks, on the north side, and in a line opposite at Rotherhithe.—The carriage road is intended to be opened at or near the ancient horse-ferry at Limehouse and Rotherhithe. The recent establishment of the London Docks, West India Docks, East India Docks, and the Commercial Road, on the North side of the river, and of the Rotherhithe Dock, the Grand Surrey Canal, and the Dartford road, leading through Rotherhithe to London, on the south side, require a greater facility in passing from shore to shore than can be produced by a ferry.—To the foregoing noble and stupendous works the intended passages will be no less useful and important for the conveniences which they will produce, than for the singularity of the undertaking. Measures are taken for immediately entering upon the execution of the plan, under the direction of engineers of the highest reputation, who entertain no doubt whatever of accomplishing it.

A new periodical work, printed at Peters-

burgh, in the German language, intitled the Russian Mercury, contains the following interesting details concerning a scholar who conceived the design of writing a history of Russia, and whose perseverance in the prosecution of his object was truly extraordinary. This man, whose name was Sellius, lived at Petersburgh about the middle of the last century. With a mind wholly intent on the plan he had formed, he began to study all the languages which might enable him to seek materials in the most authentic sources. He was indefatigable in his researches, and at length imagined that he had discovered in the convent of St Alexander Newski at Petersburg, a valuable collection of manuscripts and other documents relative to the subject. He accordingly sought the acquaintance of the superior, and after some time requested his permission to inspect the archives and the library of the convent. "Foreigners (replied the prelate,) and you Germans in particular, make a point of publishing every thing; but our history is so black, and frequently so tragical, that we consider it our duty to throw over it an impenetrable veil. As to the manuscripts of which you speak, I have no knowledge of them; at least I can assure you that they are not in the convent you have mentioned." This reply, which would have discouraged any other, was on the contrary a fresh spur to Sellius. After several other attempts equally unsuccessful, he conceived the most extraordinary design that the love of letters and the passion for research ever produced. Finding it impossible to penetrate into this convent which contained the object of his most ardent desires, he again waited on the superior, and declared that he felt himself most powerfully impelled to enter into the bosom of the Greek church: that he wished in consequence to abjure his religion, and to assume the religious habit in the above-mentioned convent. The astonished prelate in vain remonstrated, and detailed all the discouraging circumstances to which he would be subjected by the dicipline of the order, which is one of the most rigid. Sellius persisted in his resolution; he assumed the habit, and, as it may be supposed, the fathers did not study to render his noviciate easy to him. He supported this severe trial, and as his whole attention seemed to be occupied with fasting and prayer, he at length dispelled the suspicions with which he was regarded, and obtained access to the library and archives of the convent. From the magnitude of the sacrifice he had made, some idea may be formed of his disappointment, when he found that they did not contain what he sought; but another discovery which he made at the same time somewhat diminished his chagrin. He ascertained that a great quantity of manuscripts had been taken from these arhives, and conveyed to several convents in the interior of the empire, the names of which were specified. These he carefully noted down.—He then repaired to the superior, and requested his permission to make a pilgrimage, which he said he had been commanded to do by his patron, who appeared to him in a dream. To such a pious undertaking it was impossible to oppose any obstacles; he received the pontifical benediction, assumed the habit of a pilgrim, and set out to visit all the convents in the interior of the empire. Invariably faithful to his plan, every chapel, every miraculous image, received his homage; the reputation of his eminent piety every where preceded him; and whenever he ventured to approach the libraries and the archives of the convents that he visited, it was not without observing the greatest precautions. For so many sacrifices he often found himself amply compensated; but frequently his expectations were cruelly disappointed. He lost not a moment; he transcribed, compiled, and, when it was impossible for him to make extracts, he had the address to prevail on the librarians, mostly ignorant men, to entrust him with the originals, and they even suffered him without hesitation to carry away the most valuable manuscripts. Sellius successively transmitted these precious gleanings to a trusty friend at Moscow, whom he had previously requested to procure for him a private place, were it even a cellar, in which on his arrival he might without fear of surprise enjoy the fruit of so many painful researches. On hearing that the whole had arrived in safety, he hasten-

ed

ed to Moscow, and shut himself up for six whole weeks in a kind of cellar, because he thought himself secure in no other situation. There engaged night and day in digesting, transcribing, and analysing, he scarcely allowed himself a few hours for repose. When he had at length exhausted his manuscripts, he issued from his tomb and returned to his convent, where he intended to begin the great work for which he had been collecting materials; but his health being impaired by the extreme fatigue and labour of the last six weeks in particular, he was totally unable to proceed with it. He soon afterwards fell sick, was obliged to keep his bed, and perceiving that his end was approaching, he wrote to a friend of his at Petersburg, to whom he bequeathed all the papers that should be found in his cell after his death: but when the latter appeared to take possession of this legacy, the superior replied, "Don't you know that a religious has no property, and consequently cannot make any bequest? Besides, your friend has not left any papers."

A society is instituted at Bombay, for the purpose of collecting useful knowledge in every branch of science, and of promoting the farther investigation of the history, literature, arts, and manners, of the Asiatic nations. Sir James Mackintosh, who was elected president, delivered a very eloquent discourse on the occasion.

Maria Paulowna, Grand Dutchess of Russia, has, much to her honour, undertaken the care of the two sons left by the celebrated poet Schiller.

The third and fourth volumes of the Works of the late King of Sweden have just appeared at Stockholm. This collection, published by his son, will be the most durable monument that can be erected to his memory.

At Teflis, a public academy has been lately opened under the direction of Alexei Petrief, who is conversant in the Russian language, and who has made considerable progress in the fine arts. Every means are employed by the Russian government to render the Georgians acquainted with the language, and familiar with the manners of the Russians. A number of Russian books have already been translated into the Georgian language; and, in return, the romances of Sergei Finogwell, and the works of other Georgians, have been translated into Russian.

The new Calendar of France is abolished by a decree of the Senate, and the Gregorian Calendar restored, according to which all dates will be expressed after the first of January 1806.

M. Peron has communicated to the National Institute two observations in regard to the natural history of man.—The first relates to the celebrated apron of the Hottentot women; denied by some, and differently described by others. M. Peron proves that it is an excrescence which forms one of the characters of a particular race, known under the name of the Boschiesmen.—The other observation relates to the strength of savages. A number of experiments made by Regnier's Dynamometer, has shown that they are weaker, *cæteris paribus*, than people of civilized nations.

A society in France has proposed as a prize poem, a question on the influence of women on public opinion, and on the means of directing that influence to general utility.

Lalande's medal for the best astronomical work, has been adjudged by the National Institute to M. Harding, for his discovery of the last new planet.—That able astronomer has been appointed to the direction of the Observatory at Gottingen.

The celebrated Voss, the translator of Homer and Virgil into the German language, a poet equally distinguished for his lyrical and pastoral composition, is about to leave Jena, and to remove to Heidelberg, where he will receive a pension of 1000 florins from the Elector of Baden, in return for which he will only be expected to give his advice when asked. He likewise retains the pension he before received from the Duke of Oldenburg.

A most extraordinary hypothesis has been made by Mr Wittie, a German writer, relative to the origin of the pyramids of Egypt, and the ruins of Palmyra. The pyramids, according to this gentleman, are nothing but the effects of certain volcanic eruptions, and the relics of certain revolutions of our globe, with which we are unacquainted. This he pretends to prove by a twofold analogy, namely, by the relations which

which certain monuments at Persepolis, Palmyra, &c. have to each other, and their resemblance to volcanic productions as well in general as individually. He quotes Desmarest and Faujas de Saint Fond; he endeavours to support his assertions by the column of basaltes of Rochemaure, the red rock of Landriar, in the Velay, the wall of basaltes of Mount Janjeac, in the Vivarais, &c.—With regard to the exterior construction and the interior form of the pyramids, he enters into the most minute details, and reconciles them all to his hypothesis. He makes every thing, not excepting even the labyrinth, the catacombs, the inscriptions; the entire ruins of Palmyra and Balbec, are the results of volcanic explosions, or some revolution of the globe; and the lake Mœris is nothing but the mouth by which the volcanoes formerly belched forth fire and flames. In a second work, published by M. Wittie, in defence of his hypothesis, he proves that, with great learning and a spirit of research, it is possible to defend a great absurdity with much ingenuity. He goes so far as to maintain, that if the pyramids are not of basaltes, and if it were possible to prove that they were not a volcanic production, still his hypothesis would not be overturned; that to destroy it, it would be necessary to demonstrate that these pyramids are not actually a production of nature. He adds, it must not be forgotten that he has judged in this instance only by analogy; that is, by the resemblance of the same causes to the same effects, without confining himself to geological or mineralogical proofs.

The catalogue of the Leipzig Easter fair considerably exceeds that of last year. Easter, it is true, took place a fortnight later than in 1804, and during that period the presses were not idle, so that the number of works that would be announced as ready for delivery was expected to surpass that of the preceding year; but probably no person would have suspected that this difference could amount to 1092. This observation relates only to works in German and in Latin printed in Germany.—The total number of works in those languages, comprized in this catalogue, is 3787, that of works in foreign languages 313, making a total of 4100.—The number of booksellers who furnished articles for this fair amounts to 380, of whom there are very few who have not published at least one or two new works.

Poetry.

ANSWER TO THE AULD PIPER.

Satire should, like a polish'd razor, keen,
Wound with a touch that's hardly felt or seen;
Thine is an Oister knife, that hacks and hews,
The rage, but not the talent, to abuse.
Lady M. W. Montague.

IN Scotia's ancient days of glee,
Her bardies sang in sonnet slee,
Nor did they deal in dirty names,
But acted ay as having claims.
They painted nature as she stood;
The tow'ring hill, the swelling flood;
The water kelpies' midnight yell;
The thud of heroes when they fell;
The love-sick maid, the dying swain;—
The tufted grove, and verdant plain;—
The rose of dawn, night's sable hue,
And gi'd the verra deil his due.
When they did differ, at a time,
Bout feats of arms, or feats of rhyme,
Stern manhood made them keen and crouse,
But hedg'd them in frae foul abuse.
The victor o'er the hero slain
Rais'd high the huge sepulchral stane;
The bard who dang his weaker fae,
Ran first to help him up the brae;
Their hearts were free frae cracks and flaws,
Nor did they swerve frae honour's laws.

But now, in these degenerate days,
A motley, rantin', hair-brain'd race,
As void of shame as void of sense,
To climb Parnassus make pretence,
Their only aim, their only trade,
Is maring what their betters made.

If Philo drop a sly expression,
Or jesting sing the charms o' snishen,
Forth comes this mongrel piper braggin',
And clarts him o'er frae lug to laggin',
Because the carle likes to blether,
And wants a hair to mak' a tether,

Nor

Nor e'er reflects, *'tis nae the use*
That mak's the crime, *but the abuse*;
And spite of a' his taunts and names,
He mak's the verra *thing* he blames.

But, Mr Drone, you'll recollect,
This is your own, not Philo's act,
And, certes, 'twas a wise precaution,
To black his face, and change its fashion,
And sad distort, and mar, and rack it,
That a' the nine might eith mistak' it,
For in its native, comely hue,
Nae muse need blush to pree his mou.

Wise men have never made a doubt
That what's within maun ay come out;
And since it's ne'er been ca'd a sin,
Frae what comes out, to judge what's in,
"Your Nostrum's a foul midden dub,
And you yourself an envious grub."

Bang forthwith down, ye filthy fallow,
And pardon crave of great Apollo.
Wipe out wi' tears the awfu' stain,
That ye have ta'en his name in vain,
And had the lack o' sense and grace,
To try to mar a weel-far'd face.
In time to come be quiet and douce,
Nor shew yourself to be a goose.
And dinna daftly brave your fate,
Till prayers and tears are out of date,
For tho' ye now may laugh and nicker,
Apollo's wrath, tho' slow, is sicker,
And he makes up for tholing lang
By hitting on wi' double bang.
He'll tak' ye by the neck and hough
And plunge you in yon muckle loch *,
Or seize you in his fury frantic,
And dart you 'cross the wide Atlantic;
Or in his choler cleave in twa,
The chafts of big Benlomond law,
And sink ye *down*, because ye jeer him,
Like Corah, Dathan, and Abiram,

Middan-Fell, }
Oct. 13. 1805. } *An Auld Webster.*

TO ——.

The author having requested of a Lady, at whose house he was on a visit, to sit up and read when the family were in bed, she gave him permission, provided he would write a receipt for her cold.

By George Dyer †.

COME, lively Fancy, bright-eyed maid,
Fain would I feel thy magic power;
Come, fairy, cheer the midnight shade;
And aid me in this solemn hour.
Oh! find me out the sovereign pill,
For see the fair Belinda's ill.

When long a cruel cough had seiz'd her,
The fair one deign'd to ask a cure,
With froths, pills, gruel, broths, I teiz'd her,
But can a lady these endure?
No,—all in vain,—the fair one's ill,
And vain are gruel, broth, and pill.

Doffy ‡, said I, Oh! gentle madam,
Doffy, dear Doffy, sure would do;
Or Dr Gifford's ‖, if you had them,
Oh! patient fair, one pill or two;
But little yet avails my skill,
For still the fair Belinda's ill.

Perch'd near methought my fairy sat,
And simp'ring cried, "Your skill is vain.
"Here I have hit upon it pat;
"Take up your pen, and try a strain.
"A rhyme beyond the doctor's skill,
"Revives Belinda when she's ill.

"A rhyme well-turn'd is sure to please,
"Cheers, warms, and aids her perspiration:
"When coughs and colds the Ladies seize,
"The best physician in the nation
"Is a brisk bard; and ev'n tho' ill,
"The rhyme, it proves the sov'reign pill.

"A rhyme ill-turn'd will wound the ear,
"Ill-turn'd will raise Belinda's ire:
"The cruel fair soon shall thou hear,
"Cry, Betty, throw it in the fire."
But no, I will not call her cruel,
My rhymes, though bad, may make good fuel,
To warm Belinda's water-gruel.

DETACHED VERSES,

Written on leaving the Village School of ——.

FAREWELL, thou seat of all my youthful joys,
My thoughts on you with pleasure e'er shall dwell;
To you, ye partners of my early choice,
My bursting heart sighs out a long farewell.

No more I'll chace, along the flow'ry mead,
The painted, flitting beauty, of the vale;
No more I'll steal along, with cautious tread,
T' insnare the Goldfinch, nestled in the dale.

The

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* Lochlomond.

† In Mr Dyer's poem, inserted in the last month's magazine, are a few errors of the press, which the reader is requested to correct.

For (v. 3.) The tender melting charm we chace
Read, - The tender melting charms we trace.
For (v. 6.) For mid the blossoms of its spring.
Read, - Ev'n mid the blossoms of its spring.

‡ Doffy's elixir. ‖ Dr Gifford's pills.

The bounding ball no more its pleasures wears,
The whirling top no more calls forth my art;
These oft, in thee, engag'd my early years,
And frighten'd passion from my guileless heart.

Thy hoary aisles, and venerable tow'rs;
Thy ivy'd elms, or antiquated thorn,
No more, alas! remind me of these hours;
Hours! far too happy ever to return!

Oft have I started, with my gay compeers,
At early dawn, and hast'ning to the plain,
Have, in imagination, yok'd my steers,
And sown with care my unprolific grain:

And when the well-known bell had call'd us home,
Repining, slow, we'd leave our harmless play,
Then, striving, hasten to the "noisy dome,"
T' attend our master, and improve the day.

He, worthy man! first stor'd my youthful heart
With pious thoughts, the father and the friend,
May heav'n reward him, for his generous part,
With lengthning blessings, and a peaceful end!

But stop, my muse! I from these scenes must part;
Manhood approaches,--glory points the way;
Yet while the vital blood bedews my heart,
The *dear remembrance* never shall decay.

F. G.

THE DRINKIN' O.

A SANG *for the* EDINBURGH LADIES.

Air. *Dumbarton Drums.*

O Wae to the wearifu' drinkin' O!
That foe to reflection an' thinkin' O!
Our charms are gi'en in vain!
Social conversation's gane!
For the rattlin' o' guns an' the drinkin' O.

O why will you ply at the drinkin' O?
Which to weakness will soon lead you linkin' O!
These eyes that shine sae bright
Soon will be a weary sight,
When ye're a sittin' noddin an' winkin' O.

For ever may we grieve for the drinkin O!
The respect that is due daily sinkin' O!
Our presence sair abus'd,
An' our company refus'd,
An' its a' for the wearifu' drinkin' O.

O drive us not away wi' your drinkin' O!
We' like your presence mair than ye're thinkin' O;
We'll g'ye another sang,
An' ye're no to think it lang,
For the sake o' your wearifu' drinkin' O!

Sweet delicacy, turn to us blinkin' O!
For by day the guns an' swords still are clinkin' O;
An' at night the flowing bowl
Bathers ilka-manly soul,
Then there's naething but beblin' and drinkin' O.

Gentle Peace, come an' wean them frae drinkin' O:
Bring the little footy boy wi' you winkin' O,
Gar him thraw at ilka man,
An' wound as deep's he can,
Or we're ruin'd by the wearifu' drinkin' O.

Ettrick. *A Shepherd.*

SPRING.

A Pastorol Sonnet.

CHILL winter's rude blasts are now calm,
His gloom-circl'd brow disappears;
The zephyrs begin to waft balm,
And the clouds to pour kindly their tears.

In the grove, late despoil'd of its choir,
The songsters their accents renew;
The glade shines in spotless attire,
And the heath in its mantle of dew.

My heart in fond raptures debates,
And, fir'd by keen impulse, doth glow;
While anticipation relates
What blessings to Strephon may flow.

As the Thrush that carols in yon pine,
Possessing the smiles of her mate,
I'd be happy if Daphne, as mine,
Stood enroll'd in the annals of fate,

The shade she was wonted to haunt,
With lilies profusely I'll deck;
There the rose and the cowslip I'll plant,
Nor suffer from any a check.

In the turf I'll engrave by whose toil
The flow'rets were weeded and drest,
"That by Strephon the gems of this soil
Are decree'd for his Daphne's sweet breast."

My lute in the vale shall resound,
With the airs I have heard her admire;
Till the hills, all made vocal, rebound,
Till my flock to the fold shall retire.

Dearest nymph of the dale, to these arms,
Whose soul is with pity replete,
O haste! he that burns for thy charms
Would deem himself thron'd at your feet.

G. L.

PROCEEDINGS OF PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Charge against Lord Melville.

THE former proceedings on the charge against Lord Melville having undergone a revisal in the House, an important alteration has been adopted as to the final mode of prosecuting this interesting business. After first resolving on a civil suit, by a majority of 95, the House, on the 12th of June, voted for a criminal prosecution, by a majority of 9, directing the Attorney General to stay proceedings in the civil suit. An impeachment, however, (a proceeding which was deprecated in several stages of the business,) has been at length finally carried.

On the 25th of June, Mr Leycester (the chairman of the Select Committee on the tenth report), moved for the impeachment of Lord Melville. He said he had been one who did not wish matters to be pushed farther against Lord Melville than the original resolutions. His reason for wishing so was, that he conceived the Noble Lord already punished, and by consigning him to a trial, he would run a great risk of being punished twice for the same offence.—The House, however, held a contrary opinion, and had declared on his criminal prosecution. But he should now submit for consideration the expediency of an impeachment. Such a proceeding appeared infinitely preferable to any other, because it was consistent with the usage of Parliament, most befitting the rank of the noble Viscount, and would with greater certainty lead to the ends of essential justice. Looking at the Parliamentary practice, there was no instance but one where Peers were proceeded against in any other manner. This was that of Lord Halifax, in the reign of Queen Anne. Her Majesty was addressed in order that she might direct the Attorney General to prosecute, which he did, and an information was filed against his Lordship in the Court of Exchequer. This was evidently improper, as that Court was never understood to have any criminal jurisdiction; the only reason for it was, that his Lordship was an Officer of that Court, being the Auditor. This was the only instance of prosecution by information being resorted to against a Peer, all the other cases were by impeachment. Having stated a number of these cases, the Hon. Gentleman argued, that it would be extremely dangerous for the House to depart from this inveterate usage of Parliament. He begged not to be understood as meaning to throw any reflection on any of the courts of justice, but he apprehended that much embarrassment might eventually arise in the course of a trial before the Court of King's Bench, from a difficulty of tracing any criminality to the Noble Lord regarding the 10,000l. transaction in 1786. The whole topics embraced in the Tenth Report and the Reports of the Select Committee, must, on the trial, be gone through; and it was well known that the longest trial of the kind could not last more than 14 or 16 hours at most. On a view of the proceeding by impeachment, the case assumed a different aspect, as in that way ample time would be given for the purpose of examining every particular to the utmost.—The impeachment would prove injurious to the Noble Lord only if he should be found guilty, but it would prove highly advantageous to him were he declared innocent. There was another argument he wished to state against a trial by information, which was the universal prejudice pervading all ranks of men, who seemed to think they had been defrauded of millions—their taxes and burthens were increased in consequence of the misconduct of Lord Melville. For the truth of this prejudice he would appeal to the many addresses on this subject, on the table. The Hon. Gentleman concluded by moving, that the House do proceed by impeachment against Henry Lord Viscount Melville, on the high crimes and misdemeanours wherewith he is charged, and that the Attorney General be directed to stay proceedings in the criminal information.

The motion gave rise to a debate of considerable length, but distinguished by no novelty of remark or elucidation. By the supporters of the motion it was contended, that impeachment was a form of proceeding more becoming the dig-

nity of the prosecutor, more constitutional, and better adapted to the nature of the alledged offence, and the rank of the person prosecuted. It was farther contended, that the House had been taken by surprise, when they voted for the criminal prosecution; and that it was not, strictly speaking, the act of the House, but of a small party, (that of Lord Sidmouth) which, when the votes were nearly balanced, had, by its inconsiderable weight, decided this great question. It was added, on the same side, that there was no inconsistency in looking back to, and revising their own proceedings. They had done so in this very case, having first resolved on a civil suit, and afterwards substituted for it a criminal prosecution.—On the other hand it was argued, that the notice given for the rescinding of a solemn act of the House was by much too short; that, in agreeing to the motion, they would be guilty of a gross injustice to the Members who had left town, supposing this question to be completely at rest; and that, by consenting to the measure, thus abruptly introduced, they would stamp on the proceedings of the House the characters of haste, vacillation, and indecision. The result was, that the motion for impeachment was carried by a majority of 166 to 143, and Mr Whitbread was ordered to carry the determination of the House to the Lords.

Accordingly on the twenty-sixth of June, Mr Whitbread, attended by Mr Fox, Mr Grey, Lord Temple, Lord Henry Petty, Lord Arch. Hamilton, Mr Windham, Mr Wilberforce, and about ninety other members of the House of Commons, repaired to the House of Peers with a message, which Mr Whitbread delivered in the following words—

"My Lords,—The Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled, have commanded me to impeach Henry Lord Viscount Melville, of high crimes and misdemeanours; and I do here, in their names, and in the names of the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, impeach the said Henry Lord Viscount Melville of high crimes and misdemeanours. I am farther commanded to acquaint this House, that the House of Commons, will, in due time, exhibit particular articles against him, and make good the same."

Upon their return to the Commons, the following gentlemen were appointed to prepare articles of impeachment against Lord Melville.

Mr Whitbread

Mr Fox	Mr Holland
Mr Grey	Mr Serjeant Best
Mr Sheridan	Lord Temple
Lord H. Petty	Mr Calcraft
Lord Marsham	Mr Kinnaird
Mr Giles	Lord Porchester
Lord Folkstone	Lord A. Hamilton
Mr Raine	Mr C. W. Wynne
Dr Lawrence	Mr Jekyll
Mr Creevy	Mr Morris

To this committee were referred the tenth report of the commissioners of naval enquiry, and the report also of the select committee. On a subsequent day a bill was brought in, to indemnify Mr Trotter for all concerns, and to relieve him from all penalties, with regard to the transactions specified in the tenth report of the board of naval enquiry, and thereby to enable him to give an unrestrained evidence in the case of Lord Melville. And on the fourth of July, Mr Whitbread brought up the report of the committee, which consisted in eight articles of impeachment against Lord Melville, the first of which is most important, and charges his Lordship with the secretion of 10,000l. To avoid as much as possible useless and mere technical language, we shall give an abstract of these articles, which will by the generality of readers be better understood than the articles themselves.

Article 1. The first article recites, that Lord Viscount Melville, whilst he held the office of treasurer of his Majesty's navy, and previous to the said 10th day of January 1786, did take and receive, from and out of the money imprested to him as treasurer of his majesty's navy, from his majesty's exchequer, the sum of 10,000l. or some other large sum or sums of money, and did fraudulently and illegally convert and apply the same to his own use, or to some other corrupt and illegal purposes, and to other purposes than those of the public navy services of the kingdom, to which alone the same was lawfully applicable; and did continue such fraudulent and illegal conversion and application

tion of the said sum or sums of money, after the passing of the said act of parliament for the better regulating the office of the treasurer of his majesty's navy. And the said Henry Lord Viscount Melville has declared, that he never would reveal the application of the said sum of 10,000l. and, in particular, he did make such declaration in the House of Commons on the 11th day of June, 1805, and then and there added, that he felt himself bound, by motives of public duty, as well as private honour, and personal convenience, to conceal the same; all which conduct of the said Henry Lord Viscount Melville was contrary to the duty of his said office, a breach of the trust reposed in him, and a violation of the laws and statutes of this realm.

Article 2. Charges his lordship with permitting and conniving at Trotter's drawing money from the bank of England, and placing it with a private banker, in violation of the statute, &c.

Article 3. After repeating the former violation, charges his lordship with applying the money, thus illegally removed from the bank, to purposes of private emolument, in conjunction with Trotter, and in violation of the act, &c.

Article 4. Charges him with circumstances of strong suspicion, from the destruction of all vouchers and memorandums, with a view to prevent a discovery of the monies advanced to him by Trotter from the funds at Coutts's; all which conduct was contrary to his duty, &c.

Article 5. More strongly impresses the circumstances of suspicion, from the mixed and undistinguished funds at Coutts's, whereby the public incurred the risk of being defrauded. This is aggravated by the circumstance of every voucher having been destroyed, which could trace the existence, progress, and consequence of the transaction.

Article 6. Charges him with the receipt of 22,000l. from Trotter, for which no interest was received, and the suspicion arising from the destruction of all written vouchers respecting this transaction.

Article 7. Charges him with the subduction of an equally large sum, for which no interest was paid, the burning of memorandums, &c. &c.

Article 8. Impresses the suspicion of his Lordship's connivance with Trotter, from the various circumstances above stated; it then sums up the charges in a general manner, and concludes with a strong allegation, that all these acts were a high breach of duty in Lord Melville, a violation of the laws and the trust reposed in him, in consequence of which the Commons of Great Britain accuse his Lordship of high crimes and misdemeanours.

The next step in the progress of this business was a bill brought in by Mr Whitbread for continuing the proceedings against Lord Melville, notwithstanding any prorogation or dissolution of Parliament, which was accordingly agreed to.

Here this momentous business rests for the present. It is not yet known whether Lord Melville will be tried in the House of Peers, or in Westminster Hall: If the Commons should resolve to attend the prosecution in a body, as in the case of Mr Hastings, then it will be necessary to erect a temporary building in Westminster Hall; if the House should not adopt such a resolution, the trial will take place in the House of Peers.

Sums voted as the Supply for the Service of the year 1805.

The Funds applicable to discharge the sum required to be provided by *Great Britain* for the year 1805 may be estimated as follow:

The gross Receipt of the Permanent Revenue (after deducting the re-payment of Over Entries, Drawbacks, &c.) estimated upon an average of three years ending 5th January 1805 . . .	£.33,810,444
Estimated produce to 5th Jan. 1806 of Taxes imposed in the present session . .	1,200,000
Malt and Personal Estates	2,750,000
Small Branches of the Hereditary Revenue, & Imprest Monies repaid, estimated to be the same as in the year ended 5th January 1805 .	350,000
Lottery, after deducting the proportion of *Ireland* .	300,000
War Taxes, estimated to produce to 5th April 1806	14,500,000
Surplus Ways and Means for the year 1804 . . .	1,192,115
Loan	20,000,000
Total	74,102,559

THE

THE

Monthly Register

FOR NOVEMBER 1805.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

GRAND NAVAL VICTORY,

AND

DEATH OF LORD VISCOUNT NELSON.

IT gives us great pleasure to announce to our readers the most GLORIOUS, the most DECISIVE VICTORY ever obtained by the Navy of Great Britain—but it has been obtained at a very dear rate—the gallant NELSON, who has so often led the fleets of his country to victory, was killed in the battle—an event which must fill every Briton with the deepest anguish. Thus has gloriously fallen one of the greatest ornaments of his country; but his name and heroic actions will be remembered to the remotest posterity in the hearts of his grateful and lamenting countrymen.

On the 6th of November, the particulars were published in the following

London Gazette Extraordinary.

Admiralty-office, Nov. 6. 1805.

Dispatches, of which the following are copies, were received at the Admiralty this day, at one o'clock A. M. from Vice-Admiral Collingwood, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels off Cadiz:

Euryalus, off Cape Trafalgar, October 22. 1805.

SIR,

The ever-to-be-lamented death of Vice-Admiral Lord Viscount Nelson, who, in the late conflict with the enemy, fell in the hour of victory, leaves to me the duty of informing my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that, on the 19th instant, it was communicated to the Commander, from the ships watching the motions of the enemy in Cadiz, that the combined fleet had put to sea; as they sailed with light winds westerly, his Lordship concluded their destination was the Mediterranean, and immediately made all sail for the Streights with the British squadron, consisting of 27 ships, three of them 64's, where his Lordship was informed, by Captain Blackwood of the Euryalus, that they had not yet passed the Streights.

Yesterday, the 21st instant, at day light, when Cape Trafalgar bore E. by S. about seven leagues, the enemy was discovered six or seven miles to the eastward, the wind about west, and very light; the Commander in Chief immediately made the signal for the fleet to bear up in two columns, as they are formed in order of sailing; a mode of attack his Lordship had previously directed, to avoid the inconvenience and delay in forming a line of battle in the usual manner. The enemy's line consisted of 33 ships (of which eighteen were French, and fifteen Spanish), commanded in Chief by the French Admiral Villeneuve; the Spaniards, under Admiral Gravina, wore, with their heads to the northward, and formed their line of battle with great coolness and correctness; but as the mode of attack was unusual, so the structure of their line was new; it formed a crescent convexing to leeward; so that, in leading down to their centre, I had both their van and rear abaft the beam; before the fire opened, every alternate ship was about a cable's length to windward of her second a-head and a-stern, forming a kind of double line, and appeared to leave a very little interval between them, and this without crowding their ships. Admiral Villeneuve was in the Bucentaure in the centre, and the Prince of Asturias bore Gravina's flag in the rear; but the French and Spanish ships were

were mixed without any apparent regard to order of national squadron.

As the mode of our attack had been previously determined, and communicated to the Flag-officers and Captains, few signals were necessary, and none were made, except to direct close order as the lines bore down.

The Commander in Chief in the Victory led the weather column, and the Royal Sovereign, which bore my flag, the lee.

The action began at twelve o'clock, by the leading ships of the columns breaking through the enemy's line, the Commander in Chief about the tenth ship of the van, the second in command about the twelfth from the rear, leaving the van of the enemy unoccupied; the succeeding ships breaking through, in all parts, astern of their leaders, and engaging the enemy at the muzzles of their guns; the conflict was severe; the enemy's ships were fought with a gallantry highly honourable to their officers; but the attack on them was irresistable, and it pleased the Almighty Disposer of all events, to grant his Majesty's arms a complete and glorious victory: about 3 P.M. many of the enemy's ships having struck their colours, their line gave way; Admiral Gravina, with ten ships joining their frigates to leeward, stood towards Cadiz. The five headmost ships in their van tacked, and standing to the Southward, to windward of the British line, were engaged, and the sternmost of them taken; the others went off, leaving to his Majesty's squadron nineteen ships of the line, (of which two are first rates, the Santissima Trinidada and the Santa Anna), with three flag officers, viz. Admiral Villeneuve, the Commander in Chief, Don Ignatia Maria D'Aliva, Vice Admiral, and the Spanish Rear-Admiral Don Baltazar Hidalgo Cisneros.

After such a victory, it may appear unnecessary to enter into encomiums on the particular parts taken by the several commanders; the conclusion says more on the subject than I have language to express; the spirit which animated all was the same: when all exert themselves zealously in their country's service, all deserve that their high merits should stand recorded; and never was high merit more conspicuous than in the battle I have described.

The Achille (a French 74), after having surrendered, by some mismanagement of the Frenchmen, took fire and blew up; two hundred of her men were saved by the tenders.

A circumstance occurred during the action, which so strongly marks the invincible spirit of British seamen when engaging the enemies of their country, that I cannot resist the pleasure I have in making it known to their Lordships: the Temeraire of 98 guns, was boarded by accident or design, by a French ship on one side, and a Spaniard on the other; the contest was vigorous; but, in the end, the combined ensigns were torn from the poop, and the British hoisted in their places.

Such a battle could not be fought without sustaining a great loss of men. I have not only to lament, in common with the British navy, and the British nation, in the fall of the Commander in Chief, the loss of a hero, whose name will be immortal, and his memory ever dear to his country; but my heart is rent with the most poignant grief for the death of a friend, to whom, by many years intimacy, a perfect knowledge of the virtues of his mind, which inspired ideas superior to the common race of men, I was bound by the strongest ties of affection; a grief to which even the glorious occasion in which he fell, does not bring the consolation which perhaps it ought; his Lordship received a musket ball in his left breast, about the middle of the action, and sent an officer immediately to me with his last farewell, and soon after expired.

I have also to lament the loss of those excellent officers, Captains Duff of the Mars, and Cooke of the Bellerophon; I have yet heard of none others.

I fear the numbers that have fallen will be found very great when the returns come to me; but it having blown a gale of wind ever since the action, I have not yet had it in my power to collect any reports from the shore.

The Royal Sovereign having lost her masts, except the tottering foremast, I called the Euryalus to me while the action continued, which ship lying within hail, made my signals, a service Captain Blackwood performed with great attention; after the action I shifted my flag to her, that I might more easily communicate my orders to, and collect

collect the ships, and towed the Royal Sovereign out to seaward. The whole fleet were now in a very perilous situation, many dismasted, all shattered, in 13 fathom water off the shoals of Trafalgar; and, when I made the signal to prepare to anchor, few of the ships had an anchor to let go, their cables being shot. But the same good Providence which aided us through such a day, preserved us in the night, by the wind shifting a few points, and drifting the ships off the land, except four of the captured dismasted ships, which are now at anchor off Trafalgar, and I hope will ride safe until those gales are over.

Having thus detailed the proceedings of the fleet on this occasion, I beg to congratulate their Lordships on a victory, which, I hope, will add a ray to the glory of his Majesty's Crown, and be attended with public benefit to our country. I am, &c.

C. COLLINGWOOD.

William Marsden, Esq.

The order in which the Ships of the British Squadron attacked the Combined Fleets, on the 21st October 1805.

VAN.	REAR.
Victory	Royal Sovereign
Temeraire	Mars
Neptune	Belleisle
Conqueror	Tonnant
Leviathan	Bellerophon
Ajax	Collossus
Orion	Achille
Agamemnon	Polyphemus
Minotaur	Revenge
Spartiate	Swiftsure
Britannia	Defence
Africa	Thunderer
Euryalus	Defiance
Sirius	Prince
Phœbe	Dreadnought
Naiad	
Pickle Schooner	
Enterprenante cutter	

C. COLLINGWOOD.

GENERAL ORDER.

Euryalus, October 22. 1805.

The ever-to-be-lamented death of Lord Viscount Nelson, Duke of Bronte, the Commander in Chief, who fell in the action of the 21st, in the arms of victory, covered with glory, whose memory will be ever dear to the British navy, and the British nation, whose zeal for the honour of his King, and for the interest of his country, will be ever held up as a shining example for a British seaman, leaves to me a duty to return my thanks to the Right Honourable Rear-Admiral, the Captains, officers, seamen and detachments of royal marines serving on board his Majesty's squadron now under my command, for their conduct on that day; but where can I find language to express my sentiments for the valour and skill which were displayed by the officers, the seamen, and marines, in the battle with the enemy, where every individual appeared an hero, on whom the glory of his country depended; the attack was irresistable, and the issue of it adds to the page of naval annals a brilliant instance of what Britons can do, when their King and country need their service.

To the Right Hon. Rear-Admiral the Earl of Northesk, to the Captains, Officers and seamen, and to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the royal marines, I beg to give my sincere and hearty thanks for their highly meritorious conduct, both in the action, and in their zeal and activity in bringing the captured ships out from the present perilous situation in which they were, after their surrender, among the shoals of Trafalgar, in boisterous weather.

And I desire the respective captains will be pleased to communicate to the officers, seamen, and royal marines, this public testimony of my high approbation of their conduct, and my thanks for it.

C. COLLINGWOOD.

To the Right Honourable Rear-Admiral the Earl of Northesk and the respective Captains and Commanders.

GENERAL ORDER.

The Almighty God, whose arm is strength, having of his great mercy been pleased to crown the exertions of his Majesty's fleet with success, in giving them a complete victory over their enemies, on the 21st of this month; and that all praise and thanksgiving may be offered up to the Throne of Grace for the great benefits to our country and to mankind;

I have thought proper, that a day should be appointed, of general humiliation before God, and thanksgiving for this his merciful goodness, imploring for-

forgiveness of sins, a continuation of his divine mercy, and his constant aid to us, in defence of our country's liberties and laws, without which the utmost efforts of men are nought, and direct therefore that be appointed for this holy purpose.

Given on board the Euryalus, off Cape Trafalgar, 22d October 1805.

C. COLLINGWOOD

To the respective Captains and Commanders.

N.B.—The fleet having been dispersed in a gale of wind, no day has yet been able to be appointed for the above purpose.

SIR, *Euryalus, off Cadiz, Oct.* 24. 1805.

In my letter of the 22d I detailed to you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the proceedings of his Majesty's squadron on the day of action, and that preceeding it; since which I have had a continued series of misfortunes, but they are of a kind that human prudence could not possibly provide against, nor my skill prevent.

On the 22d, in the morning, a strong southerly wind blew, with squally weather, which however did not prevent the activity of the officers and seamen of such ships as were manageable from getting hold of many of the prizes (thirteen or fourteen), and towing them off to the westward, where I ordered them to rendezvous round the Royal Sovereign, in tow by the Neptune; but on the 23d, the gale increased, and the sea ran so high, that many of them broke the tow-rope, and drifted far to leeward, before they were got hold of again, and some of them taking advantage of the dark and boisterous night, got before the wind, and have perhaps drifted upon the shore and sunk. On the afternoon of that day, the remnant of the combined fleet, ten sail of ships, who had not been much engaged, stood up to leeward of my shattered and straggled charge, as if meaning to attack them, which obliged me to collect a force out of my least injured ships, and form to leeward for their defence. All this retarded the progress of the hulks; and the bad weather continuing, determined me to destroy all the leewardmost that could be cleared of the men, considering that keeping possession of the ships was a matter of little consequence, compared with the chance of their falling again into the hands of the enemy; but even this was an arduous task in the high sea which was running. I hope, however, it has been accomplished to a considerable extent: I entrusted it to skilful Officers, who would spare no pains to execute what was possible. The Captains of the Prince and Neptune cleared the Trinidad and sunk her. Captains Hope, Bayntun, and Malcolm, who joined the fleet this moment from Gibraltar, had the charge of destroying four others. The Redoubtable sunk astern of the Swiftsure, while in tow. The Santa Anna, I have no doubt, is sunk, as her side was almost entirely beat in; and such is the shattered condition of the whole of them, that unless the weather moderates, I doubt whether I shall be able to carry a ship of them into port. I hope their Lordships will approve of what I (having only in consideration the destruction of the enemy's fleet) have thought a measure of absolute necessity.

I have taken Admiral Villeneuve into this ship; Vice Admiral Don Aliva is dead. Whenever the temper of the weather will permit, and I can spare a frigate (for there were only four in the fleet, Euryalus, Sirius, Phœbe, and Naiad; the Melpomene joined the 22d, and the Eurydice and Scout the 23d,) I shall collect the other Flag-Officers, and send them to England, with their flags, (if they do not all go to the bottom,) to be laid at his Majesty's feet.

There were four thousand troops embarked, under the command of General Contamin, who was taken with Admiral Villeneuve in the Bucentaure.

I am, Sir, &c.

C. COLLINGWOOD.

Such are the official details of this most important, but dearly-earned victory. After ten days of anxious suspense, the London Gazette of 16th November announced the following second dispatch from Admiral now Lord Collingwood, to the Secretary of the Admiralty, dated on board the Euryalus off Cadiz, 28th October.

SIR,

Since my letter to you of the 24th, stating the proceedings of his Majesty's squadron, our situation has been the most critical, and our employment the most arduous that ever a fleet was engaged in. On the 24th and 25th it

blew

blew a most violent gale of wind, which completely dispersed the ships, and drove the captured ships in all directions.

I have since been employed in collecting and destroying them, where they are at anchor upon the coast between Cadiz and six leagues westward of San Lucar, without the prospect of saving one of them to bring into port.

I mentioned in my former letter the joining of the Donegal and Melpomene, after the action; I cannot sufficiently praise the activity of their Commanders, in giving assistance to the squadron in destroying the enemy's ships.

The Defiance, after having stuck to the Aigle, as long as it was possible, in hope of saving her from the wreck, which separated her for some time from the squadron, was obliged to abandon her to her fate, and she went on shore. Captain Durham's exertions have been very great.

I hope I shall get them all destroyed by to-morrow, if the weather keeps moderate.

In the gale the Royal Sovereign and Mars lost their foremasts, and are now rigging anew, where the body of the squadron is at anchor to the N. W. of San Lucar.

I find that on the return of Gravina to Cadiz, he was immediately ordered to sea again, and came out, which made it necessary for me to form a line, to cover the disabled hulls—that night it blew hard, and his ship, the Prince of Asturias, was dismasted, and returned into port; the Rayo was also dismasted, and fell into our hands; Don Enrigue M. Donel, had his broad pendant in the Rayo, and from him I learn the Santa Anna was driven near Cadiz, and towed in by a frigate. I am, Sir, &c.

C. Collingwood.

P. S. I enclose a list of the killed and wounded, as far as I have been able to collect it.

Officers killed.

Royal Sovereign—Brice Gilliland, Lieut.; Wm. Chalmers, master; Robt. Green, 2d Lieut. Marines; John Ackenhead and Thomas Brand, Midshipmen.

Bellerophon—Capt. Cooke, 1 Lieut. 1 Midshipmen.

Mars—George Duff, Captain; Alex. Duff, Master's Mate; Edward Corbyn and Henry Morgan, Midshipmen.

Defiance—Thomas Simons, Lieutenant; Wm. Forster, Boatswain; James Williamson, Midshipman.

Dreadnought, Minotaur, Leviathan, Ajax, Defence, none.

Officers wounded.

Royal Sovereign—John Clavell and Jas. Rashford, Lieuts. Ja. Levesconte, 2d Lieut. Marines; Wm. Watson Master's Mate; Gilbert Kennicott, Grenville Thompson, John Farrant, and Jo. Campbell, Midshipmen; Isaac Wilkinson, Boatswain.

Dreadnought—Ja. L. Lloyd, Lieut.; Andrew M'Culloch and James Sabin, Midshipmen.

Mars—Edward Wm. Garret, and Ja. Black, Lieuts.; Thomas Cooke, Master; Thos. Norman (2d) Captain Marines; John Yonge, George Guiren, Wm. John Cooke, John Jenkins, and Alfred Luckcraft, Midshipmen.

Minotaur—James Robinson, Boatswain, John Samuel Smith, Midshipman.

Revenge—Robert Moorsom, Capt. (slightly); John Berry, Lieut.; Luke Brokenshaw, Master; Peter Lily, Capt. Marines.

Leviathan—T. W. Watson, Midshipman (slightly).

Defiance—P. C. Durham, Captain (slightly); James Spratt and Robert Brown, Master's Mates; John Hodge and Edmund Andrew Chapman, Midshipmen.

General Return of Killed and Wounded.

Royal Sovereign—3 Officers, 2 Petty Officers, and 42 Seamen and Marines killed; 3 Officers, 5 Petty Officers, and 56 Seamen and Marines, wounded.—Total 141.

Dreadnought—7 Seamen and Marines killed; 1 Officer, 2 Petty Officers, and 23 Seamen and Marines wounded.—Total 33.

Mars—1 officer, 3 Petty Officers, and 25 Seamen and Marines killed; 4 Officers, 5 Petty Officers, and 60 Seamen and Marines wounded.—Total 98.

Bellerophon—2 Officers, 1 Petty Officer, and 24 Seamen and Marines killed; 2 Officers, 4 Petty Officers, and 117 Seamen and Marines wounded.—Total 150.

Minotaur—3 Seamen and Marines killed; 1 Officer, 1 Petty Officer, and 20 Marines wounded.—Total 25.

Revenge—2 Petty Officers, and 26 Seamen

Seamen and Marines, killed; 4 Officers and 47 Seamen and Marines, wounded. —Total 79.

Leviathan—4 Seamen and Marines killed; 1 Petty Officer and 21 Seamen and Marines, wounded.—Total 26.

Ajax—2 Seamen and Marines, killed; 9 Seamen and Marines, wounded—Total 11.

Defence—7 Seamen and Marines, killed; 29 Seamen and Marines, wounded.—Total 36.

Defiance—2 Officers, 1 Petty Officer, and 14 Seamen and Marines, killed; 1 Officer, 4 Petty Officers, and 48 Seamen and Marines, wounded.—Total 70.

No returns received from the Victory, Britannia, Temeraire, Prince, Neptune, Agamemnon, Spartiate, Africa, Belleisle, Colossus, Achille, Polyphemus, and Swiftsure.

SECOND NAVAL VICTORY.

As a brilliant sequel to the grand battle of Trafalgar, we have likewise the pleasure to announce another naval victory, atchieved by Capt. (now Admiral) Sir Richard Strachan, who on the 4th of Nov. with a division of the Channel fleet, of four ships of the line, engaged a French squadron of exactly equal force, and captured the whole. Sir Richard's account of this very gallant action was published in a *London Gazette Extraordinary*, and is as follows:

Cæsar, west of Rochfort 264 miles,
Nov. 4. 1805. Wind S. E.

SIR,

Being off Ferrol, with the wind westerly, on the evening of the 2d, we observed a frigate making signals; made all sail to join her, and came up with her at eleven; it was the Phœnix; and at the same moment saw six large ships near us. Captain Baker informed me he had been chaced by the Rochfort squadron, then close to leeward of us. We were delighted. I desired him to tell the Captains of the ships of the line astern to follow me, as I meant to engage them directly; and immediately bore away in the Cæsar, making all the signals I could, to indicate our movements to our ships. The moon enabled us to see the enemy bear away in a line abreast, closely formed; but we lost sight of them when it set, and I was obliged to reduce our sails, the Hero, Courageux, and Æolus, being the only ships we could see. In the morning observed the Santa Margaretta near us; at nine discovered the enemy of four sail of the line in the N. E. under all sail. We had also every thing set, and came up with them fast; in the evening we observed three sail astern; and the Phœnix spoke me at night. I found that active officer, Captain Baker, had delivered my orders, and I sent him to assist the Margaretta in leading us up to the enemy. At day-light we were near them, and the Santa Margaretta had begun in a very gallant manner to fire upon their rear, and was soon joined by the Phœnix.

A little before noon, the French finding an action unavoidable, began to take in their small sails and form in a line, bearing on the Starboard tack; we did the same, and I communicated my intentions by hailing to the Captains, "that I should attack the centre and rear," and at noon began the battle; in a short time the van ship of the enemy tacked, which almost directly made the action close and general. The Namur joined soon after we tacked, which we did as soon as we could get the ships round, and I directed her by signal, to engage the van. At half-past three the action ceased, the enemy having fought to admiration, and not surrendering till their ships were unmanageable. I have returned thanks to the Captains of the ships of the line and the frigates, and they speak in high terms of approbation of their respective officers and ships' companies. If any thing could add to the good opinion I had already formed of the officers and crew of the Cæsar, it is their gallant conduct in this day's battle.—The enemy have suffered much, but our ships not more than is to be expected on these occasions. You may judge of my surprise, Sir, when I found the ships we had taken, were not the Rochefort squadron, but from Cadiz.

I have the honour to be, &c.

R. J. STRACHAN.

French Line.

	GUNS.
Duguay Trouin, Capt. Touffiet	74
Formidable, Rear-Adm. Dumanoir	80
Mont Blanc, Capt. Villegrey	74
Scipion, Capt. Barouger	74

British

British Line, with a list of the Killed and Wounded.

	GUNS.	K.	W.
Hero, Hon. Capt. Gardner	74	10	51
Namur, Capt. Halsted	74	4	8
Cæsar, Sir R. J. Strachan	80	4	25
Courageux, Capt. Lee	74	1	13
Santa Margaretta, Capt. Rathbone	36	1	1
Eolus, Lord Wm. Fitzroy	32	0	3
Phœnix, Capt. Baker	36	2	4
Revolutionaire, Captain Hotham	40	2	6
Total		24	111

Officers killed.

Hero, Mr Morrison, Lieut. marines. Santa Margaretta, Thomas Edwards, boatswain.

Officers wounded.

Hero, Lieut. Skekel; Mr Titterton and Mr Stephenson, Lieuts. marines. Courageux, R. Clephane, first Lieut. Mr Daws, master's mate; Mr Bird, midshipman; and Mr Austin, gunner. Namur, Wm. Clements, captain marines; Thomas Osborne, 2d Lieut.; and Fred. Beasley, midshipman.

Sir R. Strachan had received no accounts of the enemy's loss. Of 700 men on board the Mont Blanc, 60 were killed, and 96 wounded, mostly dangerous. The Scipion had 111 killed and wounded. The French Admiral Dumanoir was wounded, the Captain of the Duguay Trouin killed, and the second Captain wounded.

The ships taken by Sir R. Strachan appear to be part of those that formed the head of the line in the battle off Trafalgar, and when the line gave way, stood for the Mediterranean. Why they afterwards had recourse to the desperate expedient of running to one of the northern ports for safety, we know not. The storm, however, may probably have compelled them.

Sir R. Strachan's squadron, with the prizes, are safely arrived at Plymouth. They are fine ships, nearly new, and as soon as repaired, will be commissioned. They have lost most of their masts.

FRANCE.

In our last Magazine we gave an abstract of the Declarations of the Imperial Courts of St Petersburgh and Vienna, assigning their motives for assembling their respective armies, in order to support the negociation for maintaining the peace of the continent.

In the beginning of September, the Emperor Napoleon arrived at Paris from the coast, and held a variety of consultations with the foreign ambassadors, his ministers, and general officers. On the 23d of that month, a Report, entitled, "An Exposition of the Comparative Conduct of France and Austria, since the peace of Luneville," was read by Talleyrand in the Conservative Senate. This paper, (of which the following is an abstract) may be considered as the

French Declaration of War against Austria.

M. Talleyrand sets out with the impudent assertion that the first wish of his Master, and the constant end of all his efforts, has ever been the tranquillity of Europe, and the happiness of nations! —He had subdued all his enemies, but he granted them peace upon terms which rendered his moderation no less conspicuous than his victories. He omitted nothing to render that peace permanent, but the growing prosperity of France aroused the inextinguishable jealousy of England, which endeavoured by her gold and her intrigues to engage the Continental Powers in her quarrel, but in vain. In the mean time France prepared to vindicate the cause of insulted Europe, and to inflict signal vengeance on the tyrants of the Ocean. Fleets were built, ports were excavated, camps were formed on the shores of the Ocean, and there were all her forces assembled, preparing for new triumphs. England, aware of her danger, had recourse to a warfare of conspiracies and assassinations, in which her Ministers to Neutral Powers became the agents. The Emperor (Napoleon) looked with contempt on these pitiful conspiracies, and even again offered peace to England. The answer shewed that she would not think of peace till the hope of deluging the Continent with blood should be extinguished.

M. Talleyrand proceeds to enlarge upon the singular generosity of France towards Austria in the two last wars, in having deprived her *only* of the Netherlands and the Milanese, and of the *religious fidelity* with which she has always fulfilled existing treaties! He proceeds to contrast the conduct of Autsria with that

that of France, the ambitious spirit by which the former has been influenced, and the moderate principles which have directed the other.

But since the treaty of Amiens, Austria has been guilty of shewing a partiality for England; she did not remonstrate against our right of blockade. But the Emperor Napoleon, though she had afforded him such just causes of war, never even once complained. No—not even did he not complain, but he afforded fresh proofs of deference for the Court of Vienna. As to the French troops assembled in Italy, they were only for the purposes of pomp and parade; but so solicitous was the *Grand Pacificateur* to remove the least uneasiness that might be felt by the Court of Vienna, that he gave the most explicit assurances of his pacific intentions, by promising that the camps should be broken up in a few days, which was done.

M. Talleyrand forgets that the camp of Monte Chiaro never was broken up, and he does not say (what, however, is true,) that whatever camps were broken up, not a single battalion was withdrawn from Italy. The friendly and pacific assurances of France, he proceeds to state, were answered by corresponding declarations and protestations on the part of Austria. What, then, was the surprise of Bonaparte, at finding, whilst he was at Boulogne, preparing to embark the troops against England, that Austria had given orders to send all her troops to the Tyrol, the Inn, and the Adige.—The circumstance of Austria feeling the least unwillingness to check him in his design of invading and conquering England, appeared to him so extraordinary and unaccountable, that he could not credit it. He would not for some time believe that Austria was serious; he thought she had been misled by foreign suggestions, but that she would soon see her error; he reasoned with her in his usual parental, pacific, and gentle style; he read her a kind and considerate lecture, pointed out to her the impropriety of her conduct; depicted the miseries of war, the blessings of peace,

But Austria, thankless for all these benefits, and ungrateful for all these kindnesses, was intent only upon dissembling her real intentions, and upon deceiving her benefactor. She proposed mediation; a proposal which Bonaparte considered to be so useless and puerile that he rejected it. Austria at length threw off the mask, and adapted the tone and style of her language to the character of her preparations. She dared to become the apologist of England, and announcing the entrance of two Russian armies into the Austrian States, shewed at once that she acted in concert with Russia and England. But the mild Napoleon, notwithstanding the menaces and accusations of the Court of Vienna, thought an arrangement still possible, and would not yield to his native pride. He had ordered his Minister to prepare a note for the purpose of enquiring the bases upon which a negociation might be opened. The courier was on the point of setting off with it, when he was informed of the invasion of Bavaria. All ulterior explanation was thus rendered impossible.

After briefly alluding to the mission and recall of the Russian negociator, M. Talleyrand concludes his manifesto in the following terms:—

"Let England applaud herself for having at length found allies; let her rejoice that blood is about to flow over the Continent; let her flatter herself that her blood will be spared; let her hope to find safety in the discord of other states; her joy will be of short duration; her hope will be vain, and the day is not far distant when the rights of nations will at length be avenged. The Emperor, obliged to repel an unjust aggression, which he in vain exerted himself to prevent, has been obliged to suspend the execution of his first designs. He has withdrawn from the borders of the ocean those veteran bands so often victorious, and he marches at their head. He will not lay down his arms till he has obtained full and entire satisfaction, and complete security, as well for his own dominions as those of his allies."

Such is in substance the French manifesto, in which not the most distant allusion is made to any of those multiplied acts of aggression on the part of France, which are the real causes of the war.

Immediately after this manifesto was read, the Emperor entered the Senate-house, attended by a numerous suite, and addressed the Senate as follows:

Speech

Speech of the Emperor Napoleon to the French Senate.

SENATORS,

"Under the existing circumstances of Europe, I feel it an urgent duty to appear among you, and to make you fully acquainted with my sentiments.

"I am just leaving my capital, in order to place myself at the head of the army, to carry speedy succours to my allies, and to protect the dearest interests of my people.

"The wishes of the eternal enemies of the Continent are accomplished; war has commenced in the midst of Germany; Austria and Russia have united with England; and our generation is again involved in all the calamities of war. But a very few days ago I cherished a hope that peace would not be disturbed. Threats and outrages only shewed that they could make no impression on me: but the Austrians have passed the Inn; Munich is invaded; the Elector of Bavaria is driven from his capital; all my hopes are therefore vanished.

"Such is the moment that has unveiled the mischievous machinations of the enemies of the Continent. They are still alarmed at the manifestation I have made of my deep and determined desire for peace. They are apprehensive that Austria, at the aspect of the gulph they had prepared to swallow her, might listen anew to the dictates of justice and moderation; they have hurried her into a war. I tremble at the idea of the blood that must be spilt in Europe; but the French name will emerge with renovated and increased lustre.

"Senators, when at your desire, at the call of the whole of the French people, I placed upon my head the Imperial Crown, I received from you, from every citizen, the solemn promise to maintain its honour pure and unsullied. My people have on every occasion afforded me proofs of their confidence and affection—they will fly to the banners of their Emperor, and of his army, who in a few days will have passed over the frontiers.

"Magistrates, soldiers, citizens, are all resolved to rescue the country from the influence of England, who, if she prevailed, would grant us only a peace marked with ignominy and shame; and of which the principal conditions would be to burn our fleets, to shut up our ports, and to extinguish our industry.

"What promises I have made to the French people I have fulfilled. The French people, on their part, have entered into no engagements with me which they have not more than performed.—At a moment so important for their glory and for mine, they will persist in asserting the name of the *Great People*, a name with which I greeted them in the midst of the fields of death and glory.

"Frenchmen, your Emperor will discharge his duty; my soldiers will do theirs; you will also discharge yours."

The Secretary of State, M. de Regnault, then addressed his Majesty in a long speech in the same style, in which England is loaded with all the odium of the war,—and which he concluded as follows:

"The French people, Sire, have put into your hands the right to will for them; and their free, bold, and courageous will is, like yours, *to maintain the integrity of their territory*, and to defend their interests, their glory, and all the benefits which they derive from your Majesty.

"Your Majesty will uphold, with your all powerful forces, with the energy of your inspiring looks, the force and energy of the nation; and you will not pronounce, you will not let them hear the name of peace, before they are by you avenged and victorious.

"Such, Sire, is the wish of France, to the accomplishment of which the Senate will contribute, by ordering a levy of 80,000 soldiers, to ensure our battalions and squadrons being always complete, and always renewed until the last victory.

"When your Majesty, whose person and mind are indefatigable, makes labour a duty which occupies you by day, and abridges your nights; when you are going to expose to the hazard of war your exalted head, the French, Sire, we judge of them, and we swear for them from our own hearts, will only vie in emulation, readiness, and devotion; the sorrow will all be reserved for those, who, being subject to other duties, or condemned to follow another line, cannot aspire to the honour of sharing the perils and the glory of your brave soldiers, of braving dangers with them,

them, and of conquering or dying under your Majesty's eyes, for you, and for their country."

(Here follows the Imperial decree for raising 80,000 conscripts.)

The Counsellor of State, Segur, in a long address, prefaced a project for a *Senatus Consultum* for re-organising the former National Guards, to maintain the tranquillity of the interior, to guard the fortresses, and the coast, &c.

There are, moreover, two Imperial decrees for recruiting the army. The object of the first is to raise a flying corps of cavalry of 8000 men. The object of the 2d, three armies of reserve, one at Boulogne, to be commanded by General Brune; one at Mentz, by Lefebre, and one at Strasburgh, by Kellerman.

To this force is to be added three flying camps: one at Rennes, commanded by General Boyer; one at Napoleon, and another at Alessandria, commanded by Generals of Brigade;

WAR ON THE CONTINENT.

As warlike operations have now accordingly commenced on the Continent, attended with events disastrous in the extreme to the Austrian arms, we shall endeavour to give a view of the movements of the respective armies, which have led to a result as unexpected as unfortunate.

During last summer, a very considerable army of Austrians was assembled in the plain of Wels, the Tyrol, and the Voralberg, the chief command of which was given to Field-marshal Lieut. Baron Mack, with the Archduke Ferdinand, Field-marshal Lieut. Prince of Hesse-Homburg, Gens. Prince Hohenzollern, Prince Lichtenstein, Prince Swartzenberg, Counts Klenau, Aspre, Gottesheim, Affenbourg, &c. all officers of known skill and experience.

It may here be premised, that when the Emperors of Austria and Russia had concluded their treaty of what they called an armed mediation, it was thought adviseable to consult with, and obtain the aid and co-operation of as many of the inferior German States as could be prevailed on to join the alliance. As it was suspected that several of the States which lay near to the French boundary were rather disposed, from fear, to take part with Bonaparte, in case of actual hostilities taking place, the Austrian Prince Swartzenberg was dispatched with a confidential letter from the Emperor of Russia to the Elector of Bavaria, the most powerful Prince on the banks of the Rhine, proposing a treaty of alliance with the two Emperors, and to consent to the entry of the Imperial troops into the Bavarian territory, in which case they would consent to no peace, in which the integrity of the Elector's dominions were not guaranteed.

In answer to this application, the Elector of Bavaria replied, (according to the Austrian statement,) in a letter under his own hand, in which he expressed his satisfaction at the proposal which had been made, and added, that he had instructed his Minister to sign a treaty of alliance with the Emperor of Germany, and that he would join the Austrians with all his forces.

On the 10th of September, an Austrian army, to the number of 50,000 men, advanced from the plain of Wels, crossed the Inn, near Branau, and pushed forward to Munich, when the Austrian Commander learnt to his surprize, that the Elector and his whole court, had set out two days before for Wurtsburgh in Franconia, and that his army had also been ordered to assemble there. Gen. Mack suspecting the Elector's intention to be to evade his agreement with the Emperor, sent a general officer to him, requiring him to join his forces with the Imperial enemy, or otherwise to disband them entirely. The elector gave an evasive answer, and a few days afterwards signed a convention with the French Emperor, surrendering Wurtsburg and his army to his orders, and then retired to Dusseldorf. The Austrian General advanced to Augsburgh, Ratisbon, and Donawerth, and being reinforced by a corps of 30,000 men, under the Archduke Ferdinand, and Gen. Jellachich, pushed on to Memmingen, on the right bank, and to Ulm and Gmund on the left bank of the Rhine, which they fortified with strong redoubts. On the 18th of September the Emperor left Vienna to visit this army, and arrived at Memmingen on the 26th, where, after holding a council of war, he set out on his return to Vienna on the 27th. The Vienna Court

Court Gazette of the 5th October, says, "that this army consisted of 84,000 men, was posted at Ulm and Memmingen, near the Iller, and on both banks of the Danube. This army is especially formidable from its numerous cavalry, which can act without impediment in the extensive plains of Suabia. It is hoped that by the 11th of October it will have been joined by the first Russian army of 56,000 men, under Lieut. Gen. Kutusow, by which it will be augmented to 140,000 men; by the 30th of the same month, it will be joined by the second Russian army of 52,000 men, under General Michelson and Buxhowden. Thus the united forces of the two Imperial Courts in Germany will amount to about 200,000 men, without reckoning the army in the Tyrol and the numerous armies of reserve."

How grievously these fine prospects have been disappointed, we are now to relate. The words of Bonaparte in his late declaration, will not soon be forgotten.—"He would not commit the fault of waiting till the Russians had joined the Austrians."

On the 24th September, the Emperor Napoleon accordingly set out from Paris for the army, accompanied by the Empress, and arrived at Strasburgh on the 26th. He there dispatched a messenger to the Conservative Senate, appointing his next brother Joseph, the Grand Elector, to preside at their sittings.

He also published a proclamation to his army, in which he announces to them the commencement of the war of the third coalition, created and sustained by the gold and hatred of England, and he declares that he will not stop till he has ensured the independence of the Germanic Body, succoured his allies, and confounded the pride of the unjust aggressors; he will no longer allow his policy to give way to his *generosity*, nor will he again make peace without a sufficient guarantee.

Napoleon was attended by a great number of his Marshals and Generals, and by his confidential minister Talleyrand, with all whom he continued almost in close consultation for several days. On the 1st of October he left Strasburgh, and crossing the Rhine at Kehll, reached Ettlingen the same evening, where the Elector of Baden, his two sons, and grandson, were presented to him. On the 2d he went to Stutgard, where he was received by the Duke now Elector of Wirtemberg, at the electoral palace of Ludwigsbourg, in a magnificent manner, the electoral guard, both horse and foot, being under arms, and the city illuminated. The next day he had a conference of two hours with the Elector, and the German prints say that he prevailed upon his Highness to order the arrest of the Russian and Austrian ministers at his Court, and the seizure of all their papers, which were delivered up to the French Emperor. The ministers were kept three days in confinement. The Elector had previously signed a secret convention, that 6000 of his troops should join the French army. The elector of Baden likewise consented to furnish 4000 men. (The Elector of Wirtemberg is son-in-law to the King of Great Britain, and the Elector of Baden father-in-law to the Emperor of Russia.)

The French armies on the coast, and in the interior, having assembled by rapid marches on the banks of the Rhine, in the course of the month of September, began to pass that river on the 25th, in great force, at Cassel, Spires, Manheim, Dourlach, and Kehl, and halted at Necker-Els, Heilbron, Stutgard, and Louisbourgh. They formed four divisions of the grand army, consisted of about 80,000 men, and were commanded by Marshals Davoust, Soult, Ney, and Lannes. Marshal Prince Murat, (the Emperor's brother-in-law), commanded the cavalry of the reserve, and took a position in front of the defiles of the Black Forest. The great park of artillery passed the Rhine at Kehl, on the 30th, and advanced to Heilbron. On the 6th of September Marshal Bernadotte began to collect and put in motion the army of Hanover, and leaving a corps of 5000 men in Hameln, (which they are fortifying in the strongest manner,) under Gen. Barbou, he marched by Gottingen, Cassel, and Frankfort, and reached Wurtzburg in Franconia, on the 23d September. He was here joined by the Bavarian army, which had moved thither on the approach of the Austrians, consisting of about 20,000 horse and foot, under Gens. Deroi and Wreden, by the French army of Holland under Gen. Marmont, and the

the Batavian division under Gen. Dumonceau. This army of Bernadotte formed the 5th division of the grand army, and consisted of upwards of 40,000 men. Among the Generals commanding under the six Marshals, we find the names of most of those officers who distinguished themselves in the former war under Bonaparte and Massena in Italy, and Moreau and Jourdan in Germany, viz. Alex. Berthier, a special confidant of Napoleon, who accompanied him to and from Egypt, Adjutant General of the army, and minister at war; Gen. Bessieres, commanding the Imperial guard; Vandamme, St Hilaire, Legrand, Hautpoult, Grouchy, Souchet, Boudet, Oudinot, Nansouty, Dupont, Klein, and Baraguay d'Hilliers. (Three officers of some distinction are unemployed, and have been ordered to remain at home, for certain reasons not divulged, but are suspected of *disloyalty*, since the condemnation of Moreau,—these are, Jourdan, Lecourbe, and Macdonald.)

On the 2d of October, the respective divisions moved from their first positions. Bernadotte's division, with the Bavarians and Batavians, marched for the Danube, and took post at Weissemburg and Ingolstadt on the 6th. Same day, Davoust's corps were at Oettingen, and on the banks of the Rednitz. Soult's at Donawerth, and in possession of the bridge, and of the bridge of Munster. Ney's at the village of Koeflingen, and Lannes's at Neresheim. Prince Murat's cavalry were posted along the banks of the Danube. The French prints boast of this grand and extensive movement, as having placed their army in a few days in the heart of Bavaria, and several days march in the rear of the Austrians; avoiding at the same time the hazard of operations on the black mountains, or which might have been flanked by the entrances into the Tyrol. It must be acknowledged that the rapidity of these movements seems to have disconcerted the plans of the Austrian Commander, as no counter movement was made to oppose the march of the enemy.

On the 7th of October hostilities commenced; the result of the different actions which followed we can chiefly give from the French official bulletins, no Austrian official accounts (except of the first three actions) having been received from the Continent.

1. On the 7th of October, in the evening, the Austrian regiment of Colloredo dragoons advanced to the bridge of Donawerth, to oppose the passage of Gen. Vandamme with part of Soult's division, when the former were obliged to retire with the loss of several killed, wounded, and prisoners.

2. On the 8th, Marshals Soult and Lannes, with part of their divisions, amounting to 18,000 men, and two regiments of dragoons under Prince Murat, besides two divisions of Carabineers and Cuirassiers under Nansouti, set out from Donawerth, to intercept the road from Ausburg to Ulm. At Wertingen, they encountered an Austrian corps of six battalions of grenadiers, three regiments of fusileers, and four squadrons of dragoons, under Field marshal Auffenberg, who was marching from Augsburg to Ulm to join the main army. After an obstinate but unequal contest of two hours, the Austrians were at length surrounded by such a superior force, that they were compelled to surrender. According to the French accounts, all the cannon, colours, and baggage of this corps were taken, alongst with two Lieut.-Cols. five majors, 60 officers, and 4000 men made prisoners. The loss of the French is concealed, but it is said to have been considerable. The Austrian official account says, that the loss sustained by this corps was only one officer and 100 men killed, 12 officers and 221 men wounded and 1467 prisoners; three stand of colours, six pieces of cannon, and several caissons;—that the Field-marshal Auffenberg was missing next day, and supposed to be taken prisoner. Though we do not conceive that the French acquired a great share of glory in this action, considering their superiority was as three to one, yet it pleased the Emperor Napoleon next day, to bestow the highest compliments on the bravery and steadiness of the corps engaged, and even to send the colours and two pieces of cannon as a present to his good city of Paris. They are no doubt the first trophies of the war, and may stimulate the conscripts to come forth.

3. The battle of Wertingen was followed, 24 hours afterwards, by the action of Gunzbourg. Marshal Ney marched with his corps on the 9th—Loison's division against Langenau, and Malher's division against Gunzbourg. The enemy,

my, who attempted to oppose that march, were every where overthrown. Prince Ferdinand endeavoured in vain to defend Gunzbourg in person. Gen. Malher attacked it with the 59th regiment. The action was obstinate, hand to hand. Col. Lacuee was killed at the head of his regiment, which, notwithstanding the most vigorous resistance, carried the bridge by main force. The cannon which defended it were carried, and the fine position of Gunzbourg remained in our power. The enemy lost upwards of 2,500 men in the action, 2000 prisoners, and six pieces of cannon. We had 400 men killed or wounded. Major-General d'Aspre is in the number of the prisoners.

The Austrian account of this action says, that Gen. d'Aspre was posted at Gunzbourg, to assemble in that quarter the regiments which were absent, and to gain intelligence of the enemy; that the Austrians were compelled to retreat across the Danube with some loss, and that the General was missing on the occasion; that after a hard contest, a strong column of the enemy at length, in the evening, forced the passage of the bridge, when the Austrians retreated to Ulm in the night. The loss in killed is not ascertained, for want of the returns; but 500 wounded were left in the hospitals at Gunsbourg, and 600 were made prisoners.

The following is an analysis of the succeeding bulletins, down to the capture of Ulm:

"Bonaparte's great object was to force the Austrians to evacuate the right bank of the Danube, and concentrate themselves on the left bank, at Ulm and its environs. After the action of Gunzbourg, the Austrians maintained themselves upon the Iller, their left being at Ulm, and their right at Mummingen. While the divisions under Marshals Ney and Lannes pressed close towards Ulm, Marshal Soult marched against the Austrian wing at Memmingen. He arrived before the town on the 14th, and summoned it to surrender. After some negociation, the summons was complied with, and the garrison, consisting of nine battalions and ten pieces of cannon, surrendered. Soult immediately pushed on to Biberach and Ochfenhausen, to cut off the Austrians' retreat by that road. He reached Biberach on the morning of the 15th.—Meanwhile General Mack endeavoured to clear the enemy from the environs of Ulm. On the 12th a sortie was made against Dupont's division, which occupied Albeck, on the left bank of the Danube—6000 French, according to the French accounts, successfully resisted 25,000 Austrians, and took 1500 prisoners! Ulm was then invested.

"Whilst Soult was attacking Memmingen, Marshal Ney closed more upon Ulm, and passing the bridge over the Danube, attacked the position of Elchingen, a little above Ulm. A very warm action took place, but the Austrians, inferior in numbers, were at length obliged to fall back to the entrenchments at Ulm, with the loss of 3000 men taken prisoners. Lannes's division at the same time occupied the heights which command the plain, and Marmont posted himself at the bridge of Unterkircher and Oberkirch, at the confluence of the Iller with the Danube. It seems, on the 14th, to have been determined by the Austrians in Ulm, that whilst part of the army should remain in, and occupy the attention of the enemy at Ulm, the remainder, and probably the greater part, under Prince Ferdinand, should attempt to effect its escape—the Fifth Bulletin says, that in the night of the 14th, he marched towards Biberach; but that he soon abandoned his intention of retreating that way, having received the account of Soult's taking Memmingen, and being on his march for Biberach. Instead of proceeding southward to the Tyrol, the divisions of Hohenzollern and Werneck marched off by Heidenheim. A small division retreated by Memmingen.

"Prince Ferdinand marched to join Hohenzollern's division at Aalen. Murat's division was sent in pursuit of him, and came up with the rear of Werneck's division at Langenau. A sharp action took place, in which the Austrians lost 3000 men made prisoners. Murat then proceeded to Heidenheim, and Lannes to Aalen and Nordlingen. The heavy baggage and waggons considerably retarded the retreat of the Austrians. On the 17th Murat came up with them at Neresheim, and an action took place, in which the Austrians lost 1000 men. On the 18th the French overtook Werneck's division,

sian, surrounded it, and forced it to capitulate. The reserve artillery and baggage of the Austrians were also surrendered by capitulation. Murat continued to pursue Prince Ferdinand, who threw himself into the Prussian territory, and took the road to Nuremberg, with one thousand horse, and some artillery.—Murat headed him, which brought on an action on the road between Furth and Nuremberg, on the 21st. All the Austrian artillery and baggage were taken. On the night of the 21st, Murat lay at Nuremberg, where he remained till the 22d, to rest himself. In his pursuit from Albeck to Nuremberg he is said to have taken 1500 waggons, and 16,000 men, including Werneck's division. Prince Ferdinand, however, succeeded in making his escape.

To return to the operations against Ulm. All the debouches of Ulm having been occupied by the 15th, Bonaparte appeared before it, and preparations were made to storm the entrenchments. The Austrian General, Prince of Lichtenstein, was then sent for by Bonaparte, who expressed his wishes that the town would capitulate; for, if he took it by storm, he would be under the necessity of acting as he did at Jaffa, where the whole garrison was put to the sword. The Prince required, that the officers and soldiers should be at liberty to return to Austria. Bonaparte, after some objections, agreed to the request, provided Prince Ferdinand would pledge himself that they should not serve again till exchanged. The Prince replied that Prince Ferdinand was no longer in Ulm.

On the 17th Ulm surrendered by capitulation; but the surrender was not to take place, if by midnight on the 25th October an Austrian or Russian army should appear before it capable of raising the blockade. But in the mean time the French were to be put in possession of one of the gates of Ulm and the bridge over the Danube, which was, in fact, tantamount to a surrender of the town before the 25th.

And upon what ground does Mack accede to this new condition? Merely upon Berthier's assurance that the Austrians are on the other side of the Inn; that Lannes is pursuing Prince Ferdinand; that Werneck has capitulated, and that there is no possibility of succour reaching Ulm. Mack therefore consented to a second capitulation, and evacuated Ulm on the 20th.

In perusing the above analysis of the French official dispatches, our readers cannot fail to remark the unaccountable conduct of General Mack. It is scarcely credible, that an army of 100,000 men should be annihilated, and as it were swept off without a single battle; it is scarcely credible that one great effort should not have been made by Gen. Mack to have cut his way to the Inn—he never once attempted to retreat——the French get in his rear—he does not fall back—they take measures to surround him—he does not fight his way through them. The French Papers say, that a violent quarrel took place between Prince Ferdinand and Mack—that the former wished to quit Ulm, and risk a battle—but the latter shewed an order conferring upon him the sole command and resolved to remain till he is forced to give up the place with his army.

The Austrian accounts of an action on the 11th, and of the situation of Ulm at the time of its surrender, are in substance as follow:

On the 11th, the French Army of Observation, under Marshal Ney, intending to carry Ulm by a *coup de main*, made a succession of furious attacks on the right wing of the Austrian army before that city. They were repelled with the utmost bravery and perseverance, and a part of the Austrian left wing advancing, turned the right of the enemy, of which two regiments of cavalry and two of infantry were almost cut to pieces. The enemy fled in the greatest disorder, leaving 1500 killed on the field. They were pursued till late in the night. The Austrians took from 800 to 900 prisoners, 11 pieces of cannon, 20 caissons, and a number of other waggons, and a great deal of baggage, including that of General Dupont.

On the 14th, a division of the grand army, chiefly cavalry, under the Archduke Ferdinand, broke up from the vicinity of Ulm, and directed its march thro' Franconia. The Vienna Gazette says nothing of his having experienced any disaster during his retreat, which he appears to have conducted in a very masterly manner. A number of prisoners, and many pieces of artillery fell into

into his hands. In the mean time, the division which remained at Ulm had to sustain the most furious attacks. On the 14th a hot and bloody engagement took place at all the points round Ulm. Many fell on both sides. Superiority of numbers, but particularly the position of the army, which nothing but the previous violation of the Prussian territory could have rendered fortunate, decided the day in favour of the enemy; but these advantages, it is added, were purchased at a very dear rate. On the 17th, the Austrian division, which still occupied Ulm, being completely surrounded by a concentrated force, and incapable of longer defending themselves in unfinished fortifications, were obliged to capitulate.—The terms were not known at Vienna, nor the circumstances which led to such a result.

Thus far the Austrian official accounts, from which it is evident that the French dearly purchased their advantages; indeed, according to a number of public and private accounts, their loss in the various actions, which preceded Mack's surrender, exceeded 20,000 men.—The battle of the 11th, in which they sustained a complete defeat, is wholly passed over in silence in the French bulletins.

The following are the names of the Austrian generals taken prisoners. The number of inferior officers is from 1500 to 2000. Each officer has signed his parole of honour not to serve.

Baron Mack, Field Marshal-Lieutenant, Quarter-Master-General. Prince Hesse Hombourg, Field-Marshal-Lieutenant. Prince Hohenzollern. Prince Lichtenstein. Barons Hiptchkis, Laudon, Abel, Ulm, Weidenfeld, Aspre. Counts Gullay, Klenau, Gottescheim, Riese, Balier, Werneck, Gennedy, Fremel, Sueker, Hermann, Reichter, Dienersberg, Mikery, Wogel, Weider, Hohenfeld, Spaugen.

The French bulletin says—On the 20th October, at three in the afternoon, the Emperor took his station on the heights near Ulm, when the Austrian garrison filed off in his presence. They amounted to 25,000 infantry, 2000 cavalry, 60 pieces of artillery, and 40 stand of colours. The Emperor was surrounded by his lifeguards, and sent for the Austrian Generals, whom he kept with him till the whole troops had filed off, which was not till near seven in the evening. There were present, the Commander in Chief, Baron Mack, eight Generals, and seven Lieut. Gene. whom the Emperor treated with much distinction.

According to the terms of capitulation of Memmingen and Ulm, the officers are allowed to return home, on their parole, not to serve till exchanged, but the soldiers to be sent to France, there to remain till exchanged. Both officers and soldiers were allowed to retain their private effects.

Immediately on the surrender of Ulm, the Emperor sent off a message to the Conservative Senate, which was read at an extraordinary meeting of that body on the 24th October by the Grand Elector, Prince Joseph, as follows:

"Senators—I send you forty stand of colours, which my army has conquered in the different actions which took place since that at Wertingen.—It is a homage which I and my army pay to the Sages of the Empire; it is an offering made by children to their father. Senators, accept it as a proof of my satisfaction for the manner in which you have always assisted me in the most important concerns of the Empire. And you, Frenchmen, cause your brothers to march; let them hasten to combat by our sides, in order that, without shedding of blood, without extraordinary exertions, we may repel far from us all the armies created by the gold of England, and overwhelm with confusion the allies of the oppressors of the seas. Senators, a month is not yet elapsed since I told you that your Emperor and his army would do their duty.—I am impatient to say, that my people have done theirs. Since I began the campaign, I have dispersed an army of one hundred thousand men: I have almost taken the half of them prisoners; the rest are killed, wounded, or deserted, and reduced to the greatest consternation. These brilliant successes, I owe to the affection of my soldiers, to their patience in supporting fatigue. I have only lost 1500 men in killed and wounded. Senators, the first object of the war is already fulfilled. The Elector of Bavaria is established on his throne.—The unjust aggressors have been struck, as if by lightning, and with the help of God, I hope, in a short space of time, to be able to triumph over my other enemies.

(Signed) "NAPOLEON."

"From my Imperial Camp, at Elchingen, October 18."

SCOT

SCOTLAND.

CIRCUIT INTELLIGENCE.

Inverness,—*Sept.* 11.

LORD ARMADALE.

There was no business, criminal or civil, before the Court. His Lordship congratulated the Sheriffs and jury on the state of that district of the country, which was a mark of its growing prosperity and happiness.

Aberdeen,—*Sept.* 19.

LORDS CRAIG AND ARMADALE.

Ann Fillery, for theft, was sentenced to transportation for five years. John Mylne, labourer in Old Aberdeen, for house-breaking and theft, was found guilty on his own confession, and sentenced to transportation for seven years. Wm. Ingram, accused of the murder of Margaret Dunro, was acquitted.

Perth,—*Sept.* 24.

LORDS CRAIG AND ARMADALE.

James Melliss, stocking-maker in Methven, and Janet Lawson his wife, accused of wilful fire raising, and Ann Cameron for murdering her son, were recommitted on new warrants. David Hill, accused of a rape, and Alexander Rollo, tenant in Tofthill, accused of fraud and perjury, were outlawed, for not appearing. Mary Dunsire, for child-murder, was, on her own petition, banished Scotland for life.

Ayr,—*Sept.* 10.

LORD JUSTICE CLERK.

James Boyd in Broadstone, indicted capitally for a rape, was acquitted.—Alexander Earl and John Levourne, for a riot in the streets of Ayr, and for insulting and using opprobrious language to one of the Ayr volunteers, was sentenced to six weeks imprisonment, and to find bail to keep the peace for 12 months.

Dumfries,—*Sept.* 24.

LORDS JUSTICE CLERK AND MEADOWBANK.

Anthony Dochorty and Hugh Murray indicted for murder, were recommitted on a new warrant. Peter Connoway, *alias* Galloway, for house-breaking and theft, was sentenced to transportation for 14 years. James Steel weaver in Lochmaben, for the murder of his wife, was acquitted. James Macdowall and Alexander Brown, indicted for horse stealing, were recommitted on a new warrant.

Jedburgh,—*Sept.* 28.

LORD MEADOWBANK.

Andrew Adams and Andrew Scott, for murder or culpable homicide, by driving their carts furiously on the high road, by which James Inglis hedger in Lessudden was killed,—were all found guilty, and sentenced to six months imprisonment in the Bridewell near Jedburgh.

Inverary,—*Oct.* 3.

LORD DUNSINNAN.

John Mackellar, for house-breaking and theft, and Ann Maclean, for child-murder, were outlawed. Peter Johnston, for hamesucken and murder, was acquitted. Malcolm Mcniven, for an assault with intent to commit a rape, was recommitted on a new warrant.

Glasgow,—*Oct.* 11.

LORDS DUNSINNAN AND CULLEN.

Margaret Gardner, for issuing base money, was outlawed.—James Steven, under miller at Partick-mill, for embezzling flour, was banished Scotland for 14 years.—Mary Stark, for theft, was transported for the same term. Joshua Noble, tenant in Tradestown, for the murder of Duncan Clark brick-maker in Glasgow, was found guilty of culpable homicide, and sentenced to transportation for seven years.—John Campbell, for the murder of his wife, was acquitted.—John Hodge, for uttering false coin, was recommitted until he should find bail, and Jean Alison, for child-murder, was also recommitted on a new warrant.

Stirling,—*Oct.* 16.

LORDS DUNSINNAN AND CULLEN.

John Leishman, surgeon in Denny, was accused of giving drugs, in order to cause abortion. An objection being taken to the relevancy, the Court were of opinion that the question should be decided in the High Court of Justiciary. The diet was therefore deserted. John Robertson was accused of wilful fire-raising, but it appearing that he was insane, the Court ordered him to be detained in prison, subject to their further orders.—Peter M'Keich and James Brown were accused of deforcing officers of the revenue: the former was outlawed, and Brown found guilty, and sen-

sentenced to two months imprisonment, and afterwards banished Scotland for five years.

This finishes the Autumn Circuits. Out of thirty-nine trials, no person has been capitally condemned, and only five have been transported. And there was no trial whatever at Inverness; a very remarkable circumstance in that populous and extensive district.

On Friday the 18th October, the foundation stone of the New Edinburgh Magdalene Asylum was laid by the Right Hon. the Lord Provost.—His Lordship was attended by the Judge of Police, by Mr John Paterson, architect, to whose professional abilities, and liberal attention to its interests, the Society is very much indebted; and also by a considerable number of the Clergy and Gentlemen of the city and neighbourhood, who patronize the Institution. In the stone was deposited a sealed bottle, containing various papers relating to the rise, progress, and present state of the Asylum. The ceremony was concluded by a very appropriate prayer from the Rev. Mr Walker, one of the ministers of Canongate. We are happy to hear that the subscription for erecting the new building amounts to a considerable sum; and we trust that the Directors will not be disappointed in their confident hope, that as the work is now commenced, the liberality of the public will furnish them with the means of completing it.

The management of the Society, of which his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has lately condescended to become Patron, and has subscribed 100l. is for this year vested in the following gentlemen:—

President,

Sir William Fettes, bart. Lord Provost.

Vice Presidents.—Sir William Forbes, bart. William Coulter, Esq. John Fait, Esq. Judge of Police, Rev. Dr Johnston.

Directors—Reverend Mr Dickson, Rev. Mr Struthers, Mr Alex. Bonar, Mr John Waugh, Mr Andrew Rochhead, Mr James Christie, Rev. Mr Peddie, Rev. Mr Lothian, Mr Scott Moncrieff, sen. Mr William Fraser, Mr Adam Brooks, Mr Henry Duncan, Rev. Dr Hunter, Mr Robert Plenderleath, Mr Thomas Miller, Mr Walter Brown, Mr Jos Livingston, Mr James Kennedy, John Campbell, Esq. *tertius*, W. S. Secretary; Mr William Pattison, Treasurer; Mr James Anderson, Surgeon; Mr David Niven, Clerk; Mr and Mrs Couts, master and mistress of the house.

The great victory of Lord Nelson was celebrated at Edinburgh with every demonstrations of joy. The great guns from the Castle were fired at eleven o'clock on the 9th Nov. and at one o'clock from the battery and shipping in the Roads. On the 11th the militia regiments in garrison, with the different volunteer corps, fired a feu de joye on Leith walk. His Excellency the Commander in Chief rode along the line, and afterwards to York Place, where the troops passed and saluted him. The Right Hon. the Lord Justice Clerk marched his regiment, the 1st volunteers, into St Andrew's Square, where, in an animated speech, he congratulated them on the victory, and condoled with them on the lamented loss of the hero under whose auspices it was atchieved.

In the evening there was a very brilliant illumination, by order of the Lord Provost and Magistrates. The illuminations were mixed with many patriotic remembrances of the gallant Hero of the Nile. Earl Moira's house, in Queen Street, was brilliantly illuminated. There were the letters G. R. and a Crown—in the middle an anchor, with the letter N. above it, with festoons and diamonds; all done in variegated coloured lamps, which had a very beautiful effect. His Lordship's office in George's Street was also illuminated with great taste, with variegated lamps.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 22. At Bellside, Hamilton Finnie, Esq. of his Majessy's ship Heroine, to Miss Ferrier, eldest daughter of Major-General Hay Ferrier.

25. At Millbank, Alexander Mackenzie, Esq. merchant in London, to Miss Katherine Mackenzie, second daughter of Kenneth Mackenzie, Esq.

—. At London, Charles Vicar Hunter, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn, to Miss Fotheringham, daughter of the late John Fotheringham, Esq.

At ditto, Henry David Erskine, Esq. to Miss Mary Anne Cooksey.

Nov. 1. At Edinburgh, Robert Cockburn, Esq. to Miss Duff, eldest daughter of the late Alex. Duff, Esq. of Hatton.

1. At London, John R. G. Hopwood, Esq.

Esq. of Hopwood Hall, to Miss Byng, one of her Majesty's Maids of Honour, daughter of the Hon. John Byng, and niece of Viscount Torrington.

Nov. 2. At Iver Lodge, Buckinghamshire, Dr Roxburgh, late of the Hon. East India Company's service, at Calcutta, to Miss Mary Boswell, second daughter of the deceased Robert Boswell, Esq. writer to the signet.

6. At Seafield, George Mackenzie, Esq. of Farrel, to Miss Katharine Balfour, youngest daughter of the Rev. George Balfour, late minister at Tarbet.

9. At Hampstead, Mr Joseph Parker, surgeon in the Royal Navy, to Miss Grant, eldest daughter of the late Capt. Ludovick Grant of Knockando.

11. Mr William Marshall, writer in Glasgow, to Miss Christian Sime, daughter of the deceased George Sime, Esq. of Stuckgoun.

12. At Pilrig House, James Mackenzie, Esq. of Craigpark, merchant in Glasgow, to Miss Louisa Balfour, only daughter of J. Balfour, Esq. of Pilrig.

15. At London, Hugh Stuart, Esq. son of the late Sir John Stuart of Allanbank, Bart. to Miss Dalrymple, daughter of the late Sir William Dalrymple of Cousland, Bart.

16. At Rosemarky Manse, John Watson, Esq. late of Trelawney, Jamaica, to Miss Ann Baillie Wood, daughter of the Rev. Mr Wood of Rosemarky.

16. At London, Lord Duncannon, to Lady Mary Fane, third daughter of the Earl of Westmoreland.

19. At Edinburgh, at the Cowgate Chapel, by the Rev. Robert Morehead, the Hon. Edward Stewart, son to the Earl of Galloway, to the Hon. Catherine Charteris, daughter of Lord Elcho.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 27. At Hospital-field, Mrs Fraser of Balmadies, a daughter.

—. At London, the Right Hon. Lady Petre, a son.

—. At Maidstone, the Lady of Gen. Hay, a daughter.

29. At Argyle House, Queen Street, Edinburgh, the Right Hon. Lady Charlotte Campbell, a daughter.

30. At Stobbs, the Lady of Sir Wm. Elliot, Bart. a son.

31 At Borthwickbrae, Mrs Eliott Lockhart, a daughter.

Oct. 31. At St Petersburgh, the Lady of Dr Alex. Crichton, physician to their imperial Majesties, a daughter.

Nov. 2. The Lady of John Murray, Esq. of Lintrose, a son.

5. At Balchristie-house, Fifeshire, the Lady of Major General Moncrieff, a son.

6. At Ochtertyre, the Right Hon. Lady Mary Murray, a daughter.

11. Mrs Jardine of Applegirth, a daughter.

14. At Craigends, Mrs Cunningham, a son.

18. At Edinburgh, the Lady of Sir John Sinclair of Ulbster, Bart. a son.

19. At Ayr, the Lady of Major Robert Hamilton, 79th Reg. a daughter.

DEATHS.

May 22. At the island of St. Croix, Mr Robert Richmond, surgeon, son of Mr Matthew Richmond, nurseryman, Edinburgh.

Aug. 14. At Barbadoes, Major Wishart of Foxhall, of the 15th regiment of foot, much and justly regretted.

On board the Severn, of the yellow fever, Brigadier-General Sparrow. On board L'Africaine, of the same, Lieut. Pelham, 15th regt. and Mr Gilbert Rae, surgeon of that frigate.

24. On board his Majesty's ship Atlas, at Demerara, David Kermack, second son of John Kermack, writer, Edinburgh. And on board the same ship off Barbadoes, on the 27th of August, Walter Lockhart, eldest son of Mr Walter Lockhart, writer in Edinburgh;—David Irvine, only son of the late Mr Andrew Irvine, builder in Edinburgh; and Robert Cay, son of Robert Hodgson Cay, Esq. Advocate. These four fine spirited youths all went out in spring 1824, as midshipmen under Admiral Cochrane, and have all prematurely fallen victims to the yellow fever, to the great grief of their afflicted parents.

Oct. 8. At Weimar, his Highness the reigning Duke of Brunswick Oels, General of Infantry in the Prussian service, and Knight of the order of the Black Eagle, &c.

11. At Bath, Mrs Mercy Doddridge, daughter of the celebrated Dr Doddridge.

—. At Kingsland, Dorset, Mr Hood, father of that brave and excellent officer, Sir Samuel Hood.

At

Oct. 11. At Plymouth, at the advanced age of 90 years, Mr Steele, senior, many years Flag-staff Gunner to the Flag-staff Battery. He had been 73 years in the Royal Artillery, was at the attack of Carthagena, battle of Dettingen, battle of Fontenoy, and siege of Bergen-op-Zoom, and several other sieges and battles in the last century.

—. At Hereford, in his 84th year, Major Coxe, who served many years during the campaigns in Germany, under Prince Ferdinand and the Marquis of Granby.

—. At London, the Hon. Mrs Maitland.

—. At Black Rock, near Dublin, sincerely lamented by an affectionate family and extensive acquaintance, the Lady of Sir John Lees, Bart.

—. At Bath, Mrs Jackson, widow of the Lord Bishop of Kildare.

15. At St Helen's, Lancashire, Mrs Bethune, wife of Captain Bethune of that place.

—. In Ireland, the Right Hon. John Beresford, M. P. for Waterford.

16. At Portsmouth, of an apoplectic attack, Rear-Admiral Cooper.

18. At Aberdeen, Mr Alex. Booth, jun. merchant.

20. Lady Bruce of Stenhouse.

20. At Liverpool, Mr Francis Shand, late merchant, and one of the Magistrates of Edinburgh.

23. James Macalister, Esq. of Springbank in Arran, late of Calcutta.

23. At Edinburgh, Miss Pringle, youngest daughter of the late Andrew Pringle, Esq. Attonburn, aged 19 years.

24. At Dalkeith, the Rev. George Whytock, minister of the Associate Congregation there.

25. At Burntisland, Lieut. David Moyes, royal navy.

25. At Edinburgh, Mrs Helen Izett, spouse of James Forrest, merchant, Edinburgh.

25. Sir James Malcolm, Bart. late Lieutenant-Governor of Sheerness.

—. At Edinburgh, Miss Mary Gordon, daughter of the late Mr Robert Gordon, and grand-daughter of the deceased Sir John Gordon of Embo.

26. At Edinburgh, Mrs Elizabeth Vere, widow of the late Dr Johnstoun, minister of Biggar.

—. Mr Wm. Baillie, writer in Montrose.

26. At Glasgow, Andrew Patton, Esq. eldest trades Bailie of that city.

26. At Auchtertyre, Mrs Macdonell.

27. At Ardsheal, Mrs Stewart of Ardsheal.

—. At Edinburgh, Miss Elizabeth Bruce, only daughter of Mr Adam Bruce, writer, Edinburgh.

—. At Dublin, after an illness of only four days, the Rev. Walter Blake Kirwan, Dean of Killala. Endowed with talents beyond the common lot of mankind, gifted with powers of eloquence, which formed as it were an æra in the annals of pulpit oratory, he devoted those talents and that eloquence to the service of his God, and the relief of the poor.

29. At Dumfries, Mr Robert Watson, writer in Edinburgh, on his return from England, where he had been for the recovery of his health, much and justly regretted.

30. At London, Wel. Ellis Agar, Esq. one of the Commissioners of the Customs in England.

31. At Edinburgh, Miss Robina Craufurd, eldest daughter of Captain Craufurd, and grand-daughter to the late Sir Hew Craufurd, bart. of Jordan hill.

—. At Clifton, near Bristol, the Hon. Miss Janet Anne Ruthven, second daughter of the late James Lord Ruthven.

Nov. 1. At Deanston House, Robert Downie, Esq. late distiller in Spittleton.

2. At Edinburgh, Charles Maxwell, Esq. late of Cowhill.

3. At the Queen's Palace, in her 84th year, Mrs Briggs, who had been 44 years deputy housekeeper to her Majesty.

5. At manse of Knockando, near Elgin, the Rev. Francis Grant, minister of that parish.

6. At Stonehaven, Wm. Beattie, Esq. of Midseat, late of Virginia.

7. At Edinburgh, Miss Jean Foulis, sister of the late Sir James Foulis of Colinton, Bart.

9. At Chelsea, aged 78, Mrs Fordyce, relict of Dr George Fordyce.

10. At Greenock, in his 70th year, Mr John Stuart, merchant.

—. At Edinburgh, Mr Henry Stevenson, insurance broker, son of Alex. Stevenson, Esq. depute clerk of session.

13. At Tyndrum, aged 76, James Fraser of Gortuleg, Esq. writer to the signet. While travelling from Fortwilliam

to

to Edinburgh, in a postchaise, accompanied by his wife and daughter, the driver lost the road, owing to the darkness of the night, when the carriage suddenly overturned, and rolled down a precipice, by which unfortunate accident Mr Fraser was so much bruised, that he died in a few hours—Mrs Fraser had her leg broke, but is in a fair way of recovery.—The young lady happily escaped unhurt.

Nov. 17. At Edinburgh, the infant son of Viscount Duncan.

—. At Exeter, Lieut. Ferguson, 25th light dragoons.

—. Francis Kinloch Cunliffe, Esq. son of Sir Foster Cunliffe, bart. of Acton Park.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Whitehall, Nov. 2. 1805.—The King has been pleased to appoint William Robertson, Esq. to be one of the Lords of Session in Scotland, in room of David Ross of Ankerville, Esq. deceased. On the 12th Nov. the Court of Session met, when Mr Robertson presented his Majesty's letter. After the usual trials as Lord Probationer, his Lordship on the 14th took his seat on the Bench by the title of Lord Robertson.

Whitehall, Nov. 9.—His Majesty has been pleased to grant to the Rev. Wm. Nelson, D. D. now Lord Nelson, brother and heir to the late Lord Viscount Nelson, who, after a series of transcendent and heroic services, fell gloriously on the 21st of October last, in the moment of brilliant and decisive victory, the dignity of a Viscount and Earl of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, by the names, stiles, and titles of Viscount Merton and Earl Nelson, of Trafalgar, and of Merton, in the county of Surrey, the same to descend to the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten: and in default thereof, to the heirs male successively of Susanna wife of Thomas Bolton, Esq. and Catherine, wife of George Matcham, Esq. sisters of the late Lord Viscount Nelson.

His Majesty has also been pleased to grant the dignity of a Baron of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, to Cuthbert Collingwood, Esq. Vice-Admiral of the Blue squadron of his Majesty's fleet, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, stile, and title of Baron Collingwood, of Caldburne and Hethpoole, in the county of Northumberland.

His Majesty has been pleased to appoint Wm. Conyngham Plunket, Esq. to be his Majesty's Attorney General in Ireland, in the room of the Right Hon. Standish O'Grady, appointed Chief Baron of Exchequer:

And Charles Kendal Bush, Esq. to be his Majesty's Solicitor General in Ireland.

Admiralty-office, Nov. 9.—His Majesty having been pleased to order the rank of Admirals of the Red to be restored to his Majesty's Navy, the following Flag-Officers were this day promoted, in pursuance of the King's pleasure.

[Here follows the gradation of promotion of all the Admirals on the list, viz. Admirals of the *White*, to be Admirals of the *Red*,—Admirals of the *Blue*, to be Admirals of the *White*, &c.]

The under-mentioned Captains were also appointed Flag Officers of his Majesty's Fleet, viz.

John M'Dougall, Esq. James Alms, Esq. Eliab Harvey, Esq. John Peyton, Esq. Sir Edmund Nagle, Knt. John Wells, Esq. Richard Grindall, Esq. George Martin, Esq. Sir A. J. Ball, Bart. Sir R. J. Strachan, Bart. Sir W. Sidney Smith, Knt. Thomas Sotheby, Esq. Edward O'Brien, Esq. Nathan Brunton, Esq. Wm. Hancock Kelly, Esq. John Schank, Esq. Hon. Michael De Courcy, William Bentinck, Esq. Paul Minchin, Esq. Philip D'Auvergne, Prince of Bouillon, *to be Rear-Admirals of the Blue.*

The King has been pleased to appoint Richard Goodwin Keats, Esq. Edward Buller, Esq. and the Hon. Robert Stopford, to be Colonels of his Majesty's Marine Forces, in the room of George Martin, Esq. Sir Richard John Strachan, Bart. and Sir William Sydney Smith, Knt. appointed Flag Officers of his Majesty's Fleet.

On the 9th Nov. at Peebles, before the Sheriff, and a most respectable Jury from that county, Dr James Hay, of Haystoun, was served heir-male to Sir James Hay of Smithfield, Baronet and Knight of Nova Scotia, under Royal Letters Patent, dated in July 1635.

Henry Glassford, Esq. of Dugaldston, is chosen Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow.

Price of Stocks.

1805.	Bank Stock.	Omnium.	3 per cent Consols.
Nov. 6.	191	4½ 5¼ pr.	59¼ ⅝
12.	192	4¾ 5 —	59¼ ⅜
19.	195½	6 5½ —	60 ⅛
26.	196	6 5½ —	60 61

Prices of Grain per quarter, Corn Exchange, London.

1805.	Wheat.	Barley	Oats.	Pease.
	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.
Nov. 4.	50 74	36 41	26 34	48 55
11.	60 71	34 37	27 34	48 55
20.	50 69	30 36	24 34	50 56
27.	50 66	30 34	24 33	40 50

Prices of Grain at Haddington.

1805.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Pease
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Nov. 1.	40 0	30 0	21 0	34 0
8.	39 0	30 0	20 0	22 0
15.	36 0	28 0	20 0	21 0
22.	36 0	26 0	20 0	21 0
29.	33 0	26 0	22 0	20 0

Prices of Oat, Pease, and Barley Meal, in Edinburgh Market, per Peck.

1805.	Oatmeal. Bolls.	Price.		Pease & Barley Meal. Bolls.	Price.
		d.	d.		d. s.
Nov. 5.	270	17	16	38	15 1
12.	260	17	16	60	15 1
19.	370	17	16	68	15 1
26.	340	16	15½	60	15 1

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The following will appear in our next:

1. The admirable paper of *Ironicus*. We shall be particularly happy if the ingenious author will *supply* the deficiency he complains of, by favouring us often with his humorous and amusing communications.

2. *G——. T——.* We shall be happy to hear again from this gentleman.

3. *Dr M'Leay*'s curious communication. We hope Dr *M.* will prosecute his researches, which promise to be very interesting.

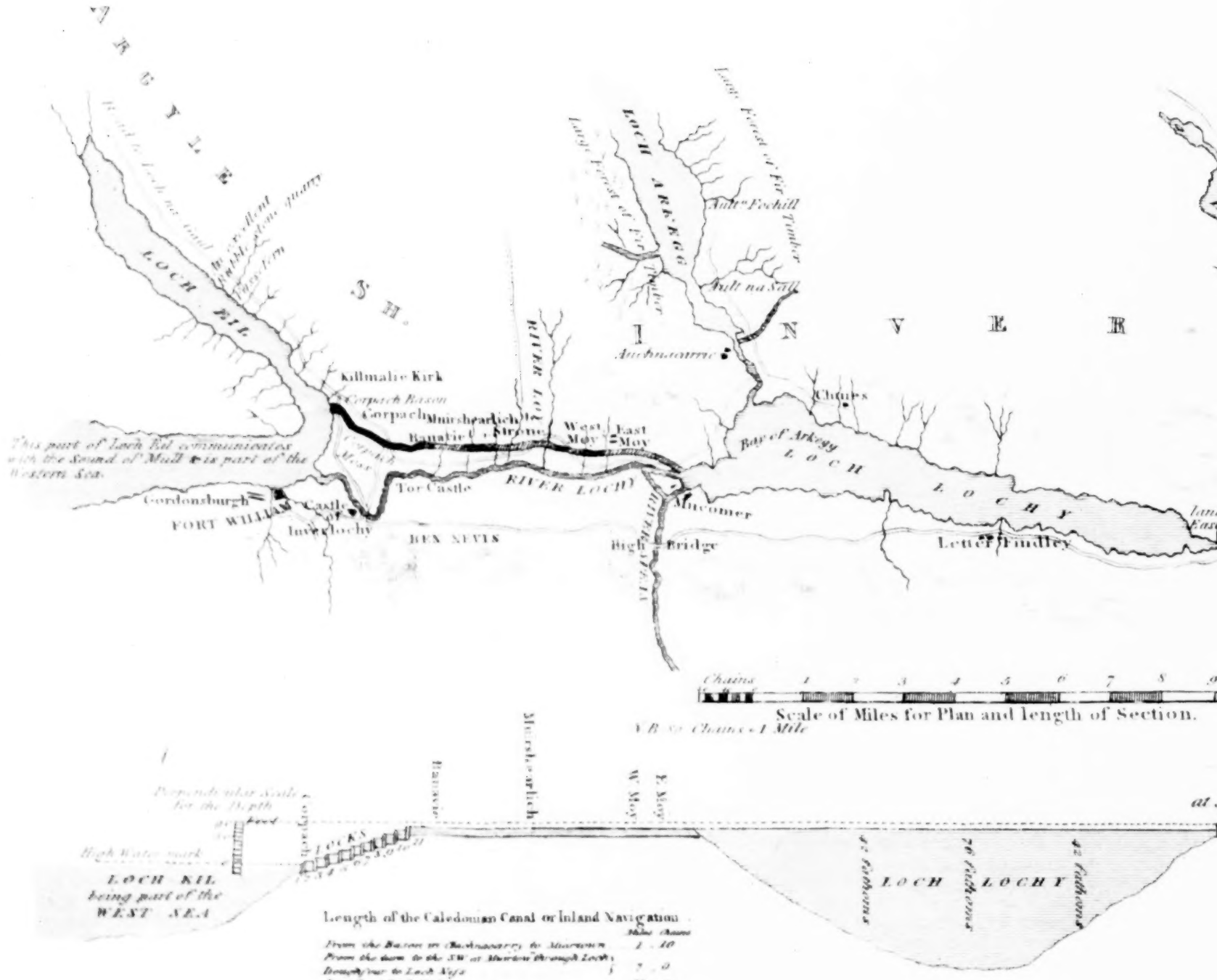
4. *The Life of Dr Pennecuik*, which was this month accidentally delayed.

We may very probably insert *D. Scotus's Account of New Pitsligo*, tho' we could have wished more facts and greater simplicity of style. But the rest is inadmissible; and we give him this notice, that in case he is averse to a partial insertion, he may have an opportunity of withdrawing the whole.

The *Reply to Doubts on Cæsar* will appear in an early number.

Unless the performance of *W. A. H.* be a very juvenile one, we cannot encourage any hope of his becoming a successful votary of the muses.

The elegant *Address to the River Esk*,—The *Ettrick Shepherd*,—*T. M. C.*—, *T.*—, *E. C. D.* and *Comala*, are received.

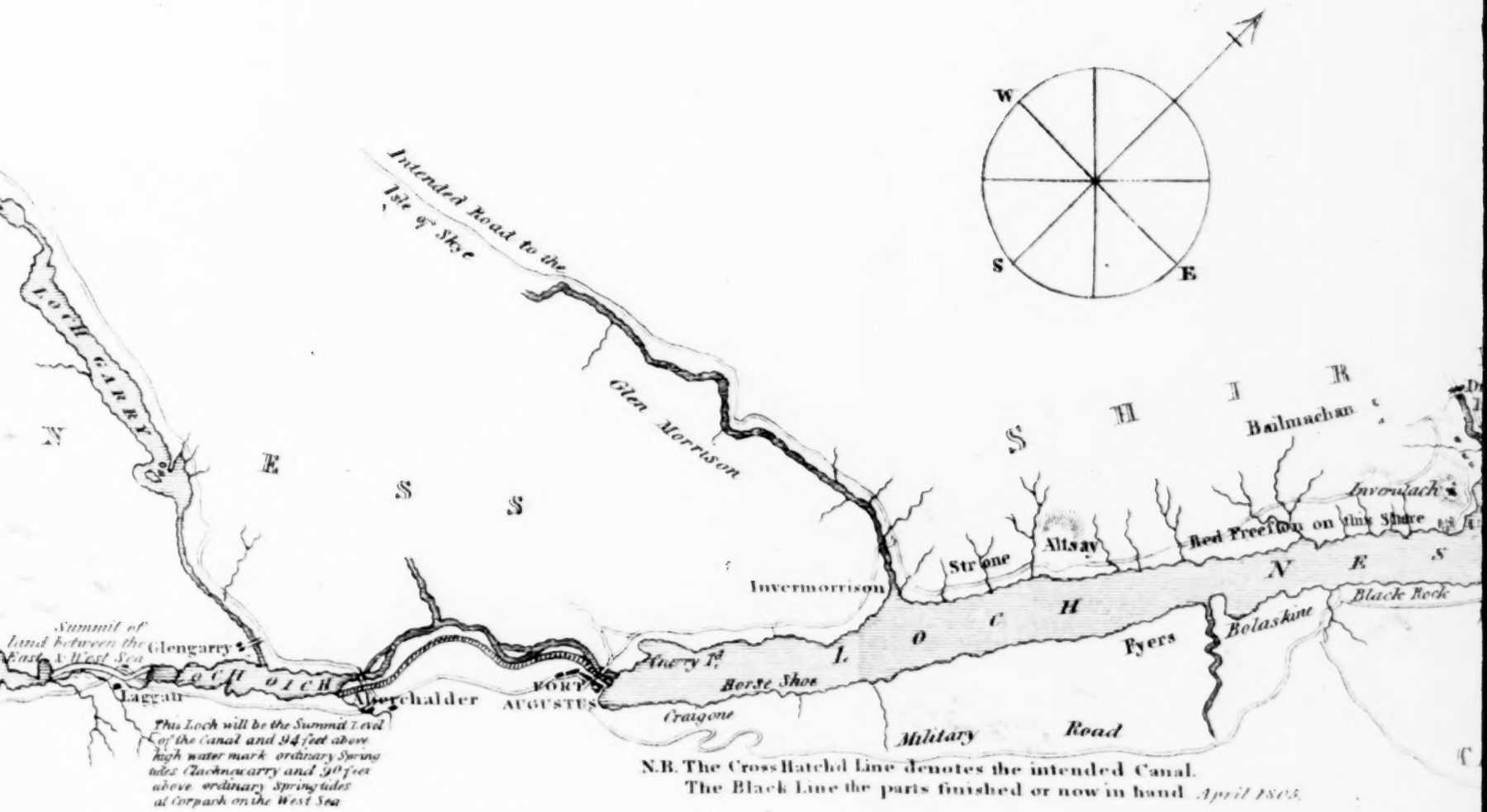


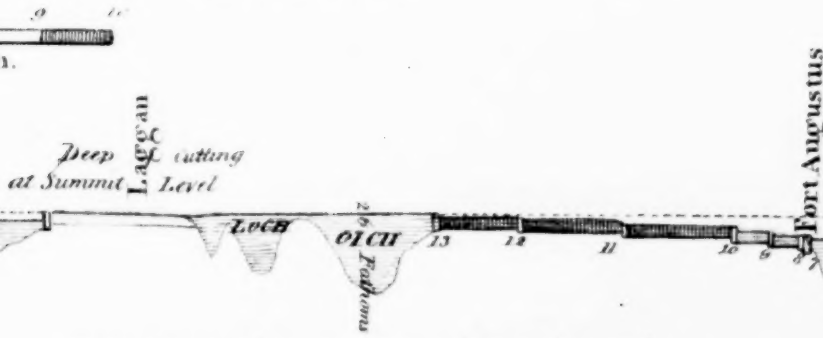
Length of the Caledonian Canal or Inland Navigation

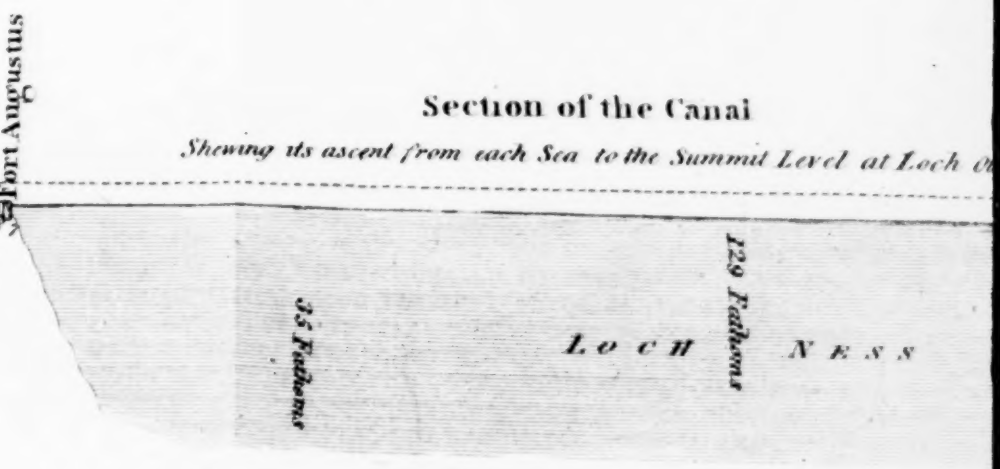
	Miles	Chains
From the Basin at Muicomer to Muicomer	1	10
From the dam to the SW at Muicomer through Locks	7	0
Through river to Loch Oich		
Length of Loch Oich	22	55
From S W end of Loch Oich to Loch Dich	3	55
Length of Loch Dich	3	40
From the S W end of Loch Dich to Loch Lochy	1	65
Length of Loch Lochy	10	40
From the S W end of Loch Lochy to Corpach Basin	8	0
Total Length	59	41

Miles Chains

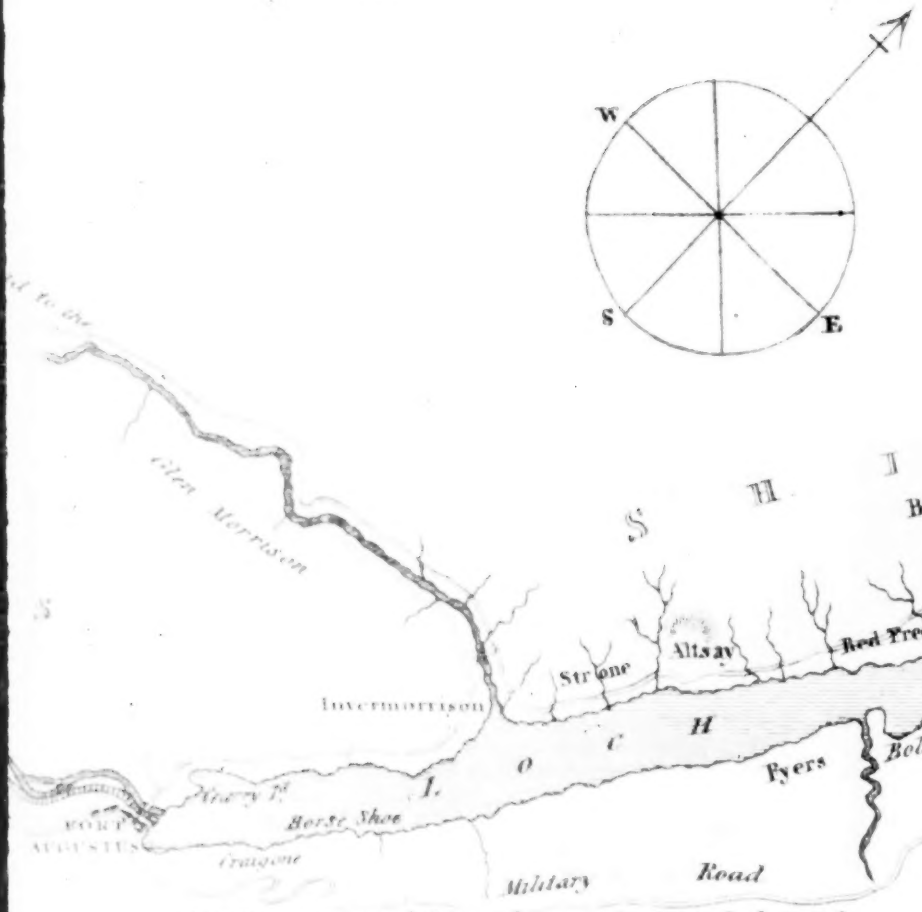
Of the above Total Length 37 41 pass through Locks or Locks 22 Miles of Canal were necessary to complete the Inland Navigation







Engd for Scots Magz Edinr Literary Miscy Publd by A Constable & Cº 1 Janr 1806.



N.B. The Cross Hatched Line denotes the intended Canal.
The Black Line the parts finished or now in hand *April 1803.*

GENERAL MAP OF THE INTEN

CALEDONIAN CANAL or INLAND NA

From the EASTERN to the WESTERN

BY

INVERNESS and FORT WILLIA

By Messrs. Telford and Downie.

Section of the Canal

Shewing its ascent from each Sea to the Summit Level at Loch Oich.

Drawn by R. Scott

Engd for Scots Mag^e Edin^r Literary Mus^m Publ^d by A Constable & Co 1 Jany 1806.

At the shallows round the Carse Roads tend the ordinary Spring tides rise 12 Feet and ordinary Neap Tides about 8 Feet affording 27 Feet Depth in Spring Tides 23 Feet at Neap tides.

Torradell
Kirk
Free Stone Quarry
Red Castle
Loch Beauly
Kilmuir
Kessack Pt
Dotten Pt
Clachnacary
Balcan
Muirtown
Kessack
Kinmylies
Carse Road
Holme
Castle Hill
INVERNESS
Lime Stone
Culloden Pt
Tide
Petty Pt
Petty Kirk
Culloden
Avoch
Fortrose
Rosemarkie
Three Burns
Cromarty
Ferry
CROMARTY HARBOUR
MURRAY FIRTH
Fort George
Campbeltown
Rubbly Sand
Dilneys
NAIRN
Road to Forres 11 Miles
Military Road
Along the middle of the bank there is from 12 feet on the S.W. end to 6 Ft on the N.E. end at Spring
Bay of Campbeltown

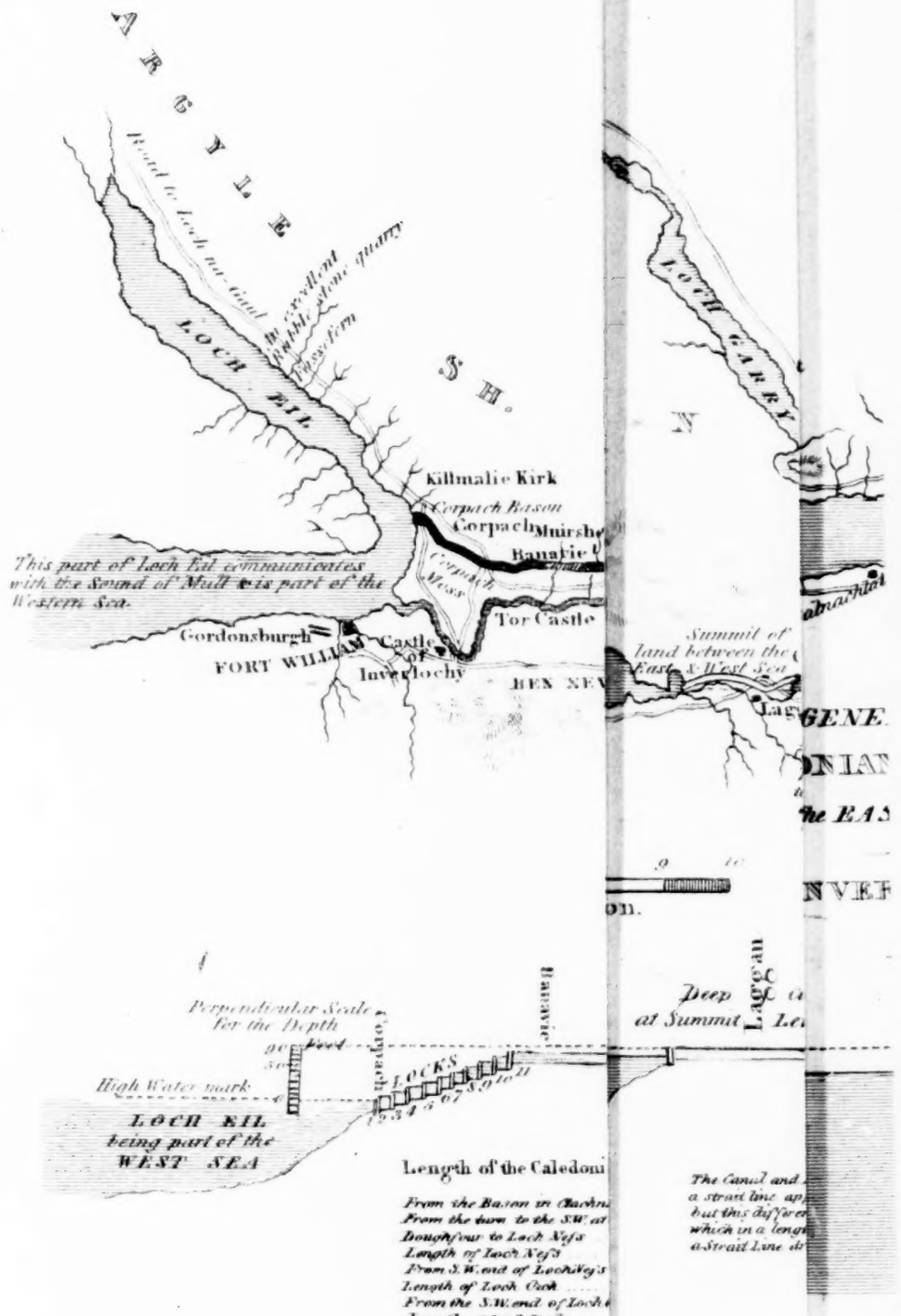
ENDED
NAVIGATION
SEA

LAM

Dunachray
Kinmylies
Clachnacary

94 Feet
50 Perpendicular Scale for the Depth
LOCKS
6 5 4 3 2
ch Doughfour

High Water mark
LOCH BEAULY being part of the EAST SEA


ARGYLE
S H.
LOCH EIL
Road to Loch na-Gual
An excellent Marble Stone quarry
Killmalie Kirk
Corpach Bason
Corpach
Muirshe
Banavie
Corpach Moss
This part of Loch Eil communicates with the Sound of Mull & is part of the Western Sea.
Tor Castle
Gordonsburgh
Castle of Inverlochy
FORT WILLIAM
BEN NEV
LOCH GAREY
Summit of land between the East & West Sea
Perpendicular Scale for the Depth
Feet
High Water mark
LOCH EIL being part of the WEST SEA
LOCKS
Deep at Summit
Length of the Caledoni
From the Bason in Corpach
From the turn to the S.W. at
Doughfour to Loch Ness
Length of Loch Ness
From S.W. end of Loch Ness
Length of Loch Oich
From the S.W. end of Loch
Length of Loch Lochy
From the S.W. end of Loch L
Of the above Total Length or Lakes, 22 Miles of Canal
Inland Navigation.
The Canal and
a strait line ap
but this differ
which in a leng
a Strait Line